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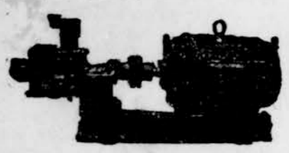
CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

KEEP INFECTION AT BAY!

with

GLYCO-Thymoline

To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 87 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

City Landlords On War Path

CHOICE BEFORE SUBHAS BOSE

FOLLOW TRIPURI LEAD OR FACE CENSURE

Stage Being Set For Battle Royal At Calcutta

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA: WHAT MAHATMA SAID

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA: April 12.

ANOTHER BATTLE ROYAL APPEARS TO BE CERTAIN AT THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

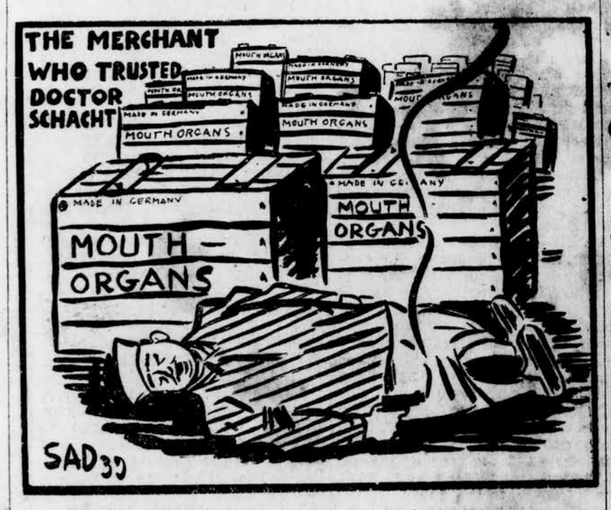
MR. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE HAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE WORKING COMMITTEE WILL MEET ON APRIL 27, BUT POLITICAL CIRCLES HERE ARE DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE COMMITTEE WILL BE FORMED AT ALL UNDER HIS PRESIDENTSHIP.

A feeling is abroad that Mr. Bose is trying to circumvent the Pant Resolution and is attempting to force the A.-I. C. C. to accept some sort of compromise for the sake of his prestige.

Nothing definite is known about his correspondence with Gandhiji and his talks with Rajendra Babu. It is, however, understood that Gandhiji has told Mr. Bose to put his own interpretation of the Pant Resolution and get it approved by the Congress.

Never before has the Congress remained for so long without its Central Executive being formed. The A.-I. C. C., it is believed, will brook no more delay in the matter, and, if Mr. Bose fails to accept the Tripuri Mandate, a vote of No-Confidence may be tabled at the meeting.

The Socialists have finally decided, it is reported, to stand neutral; but it is just possible that they may vote with the Gandhi 'bloc' at the eleventh hour.



RESOLUTIONS FOR A. I. C. C.

ALLAHABAD, April 12.

Mr. Nursingh, Acting General Secretary, A.I.C.C. announces that April 21 is the last date for receiving resolutions intended to be moved at the forth-coming meeting of the A.I.C.C. resolutions given notice of for the Tripuri Session will not be ballotted unless fresh notice about them is given before the above date.

Arrangements are being made by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee for the board and lodging of the A.I.C.C. members. All the members of the A.I.C.C. intending to attend the ensuing meeting are request to inform the Secretaary, B.P.C.C., if they wish to avail themselves of these arrangements.—A. P.

POLICE "ATROCITIES" IN MADRAS PROVINCE

ALLAHABAD: April 12.

Among the resolutions received at the A.-I. C. C. Office for the Calcutta meeting are two from Dr. Ashraf S. Lahiri and Mr. Gopimohan Datta to censure the Bengal Government's policy for the non-release of the political prisoners and suggesting that it may be made an all-India issue for agitation.

Mr. P. Sundarya has given notice of another resolution disapproving of Hon. Mr. C. J. Varkey's praise of General Franco in contravention of the Congress policy. Mr. Dhirendranath Sen proposes to make the A.-I.C.C. not open for membership to the Ministers and the Parliamentary Secretaries.

Mr. Sundarayya by a second resolution regrets the police "atrocities" continuing in spite of the Congress Ministry as evidenced in Kalipatnam, Madura, Coimbatore, etc., in Madras.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi has given notice of a resolution urging the annexation of Baluchistan territory with Sind in view of the former's awakening.—United Press.

LONDON, April 12.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Mules.—Reuter.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Congress Party have reiterated their decision to throw out the Third Amendment Bill which incorporates the Indo-British Trade Agreement, at the meeting of their Executive Committee held this evening.

Leader of the Congress Party will make a statement defining the Party's attitude, and no amendments will be moved or speeches made.

This decision gives the hope that the session may conclude on next Monday, if not on Saturday itself.—United Press.

WHEN BOSE WILL BE BACK AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, who went to Jamadoba to consult Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in connection with arrangements for the ensuing Working Committee and A. I. C. C. meetings, returned to Calcutta this morning.

Mr. Chaudhury informed the "United Press" that Mr Bose was still weak, but was progressing satisfactorily. It is likely that he will arrive at Calcutta one week before the meetings.—United Press.

CONGRESS PURGE IN SIND

KARACHI, April 12.

The Congress authorities in Sind are determined to purge the organisation of undesirable elements. The Executive Council of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee resolved that in view of certain undesirable articles,—veiled and unveiled, appearing in certain local journals criticising the Sind Congress workers and the policy of the Congress in general,—Mr. Tilokchand Gopaldas the author of the articles, the Editor of "Hind Samachar" of Nawabshah and the proprietor of the Journal be debarred for two years from contesting or holding any elective post in the Congress organisation.—United Press.

MORE ARRESTS IN KOLHAPUR

Girl Taken Into Custody For Distributing Handbills Of Parishad

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR April 12

Kolhapur police arrested this morning Soubhagyawati Krishnabai Shetye, a girl of 20 for distributing handbills announcing the Praja Parishad secession at Kupwad near Sangli on Saturday next, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya presiding Another young man has also been arrested for the same reason.

Bhupal Pandit, a Jain youth from Chipri, who was arrested on the 9th instant for distributing some leaflets was placed before the City Magistrate this morning and charged under Sec. 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. Syt Bhupal Pandit has been on hunger-strike since the moment of his arrest.

KHADI WORKER CHARGED

Mr. Shankarrao Joshi, Manager, Kolhapur Khadibhandar who was arrested 8 days back for preaching constructive Khadi Prachar work was placed before the City Magistrate and charged under Sec. 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908. Shriyut Joshi has submitted a statement explaining his absolute innocence. The court will deliver judgement tomorrow.

Both Mr. Joshi and Bhupal Pandit are conducting their own defence.

FOR RECOVERY OF BAGAL'S FINE

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, April 12.

The Kolhapur police under orders from the District Magistrate raided Mr. Bagal's residence this noon for recovering the fine of Rs. 1,000. Mrs. Ramabai Bagal had neither cash nor ornaments so the police attached two busts worth about two to three thousand rupees. They are Mr. Madhavrao Bagal's own creation of great artistic beauty. One is a plaster bust of late H. H. Shahu Chhatrapati and the other is of the artist Mr. Bagal, himself.

Mrs. Bagal requested the Magistrate to give her a fortnight's time but he pleaded helplessness.

Worker To Fast Unto Death If Responsible Govt. Is Not Granted

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 12.

It is reliably understood that Sjt. Shambhushanker Trivedi, leading worker of Palitana, has forwarded an ultimatum to the State authorities to fulfil the promise to grant Responsible Government to subjects on the basis of the Rajkot settlement.

In case Mr. Shambhushanker Trivedi does not get a satisfactory reply before 14th instant he is likely to start a fast unto death.

A LETTER TO Dr. Schacht

By D. F. KARAKA

See Page 6.

KING CAROL TO VISIT PRINCE PAUL

BUCHAREST, April 12.

King Carol is to visit Prince Paul of Yugoslavia in a few days' time, according to Court Circles.—Reuter.

WHAT NAZIS WANT IN POLAND

BERLIN, April 12.

It is believed that the Polish Ambassador, M. Lipski, who left for Warsaw yesterday, carried with him definite suggestions from the Reich Government for settling the outstanding differences with Poland.

These suggestions are thought to be:

That Poland will give Germany permission to build a motor road through the Polish Corridor;

That the Danzig problem be regulated in accordance with German wishes;

That certain German-speaking districts in Upper Silesia and along the new Polish-Czech border be ceded to the Reich; and

That other minor points be settled.

Germany suggests a certain time for considering her wishes, promising that she will not move in the meantime.

Confirmation of the report is lacking, but there is no doubt that Germany is trying to come to a peaceful understanding with Poland on certain problems she considers to be of vital importance.—Reuter.

Albanian Crown For Italian King

TIRANA DECLARATION

Constituent Assembly Proclaims End Of Zog Regime

TIRANA: April 12

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME, HAS DECIDED TO OFFER TO THE KING OF ITALY THE CROWN OF ALBANIA.

Passages in the Declaration passed by the Assembly stated that the existing regime in Albania was finished;

That a new Government is appointed, which has decided to associate the life and destiny of Albania more intimately with those of Italy:

That an agreement inspired by this solidarity will be signed later by Italy and Albania;

That the Crown is offered to the King of Italy "for him and his royal descendants under the form of personal union."—Reuter.

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

ROME, April 12.

It is announced as a consequence of Tirana's offer, the Fascist Grand Council will meet at 10 p.m. to-morrow. The Cabinet will meet at 10 a.m. on Friday and both Houses at 6 p.m. on Saturday.—Reuter.

DOWNING STREET DENIES IT

LONDON, April 12.

The existence of any personal communication from Signor Mussolini to Mr. Chamberlain such as was reported in the Press is categorically denied by Downing Street and the Foreign Office.—Reuter.

Churchill at Downing Street

LONDON, April 12.

Mr. Churchill called at No. 10 Downing Street to see the Prime Minister late this afternoon and was clapped by the crowd on leaving the car and again when he left after a stay of 55 minutes.—Reuter.

DALADIER TO MAKE DECLARATION

PARIS, April 12.

The Council of Ministers unanimously approved that a declaration be issued to-morrow by M. Daladier in the name of the French Government. The declaration will make clear the French policy towards the present European situation.—Reuter.

French Military Measures

PARIS, April 12.

After a meeting of Ministers it was announced that M. Daladier had reported on the general situation and explained the various military measures taken by France. The greatest secrecy is being maintained regarding these. It is understood M. Daladier's declaration will follow closely on the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's in the House of Commons.

On account of the situation M. Bonnet has cancelled his visit to Biarritz to-morrow to unveil the statue of Queen Victoria.

Sir Eric Phipps is also remaining in Paris instead of attending the ceremony.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PLEDGE TO GREECE

ROME, April 12.

It is now officially announced that Italy has given a pledge to respect both the land and sea frontiers of Greece.—Reuter.

PLAN TO FIGHT PROPERTY TAX

Proposal To Be Tested In Federal Court

ADVICE FROM LONDON

An eminent counsel from England and a fund of Rs. 50,000 to fight the Congress Government against the ten per cent tax. These two requisites were agreed to by a meeting of the landlords of Bombay who met on Wednesday evening in the office of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the Alice Building.

Sir Byramjee presided and spoke on the tax of ten percent on the landlord and drew a "harrowing" picture of how it would affect traders and landlords in the city. He intimated that he was in communication with an eminent English counsel who was of opinion that the Property Tax was 'ultra vires' and advised to fight it out in the Federal Court. He expected that the cost would amount to at least Rs. 50,000 and urged the landlords to contribute their quota. He led the list by subscribing Rs. 1,000.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia who followed Sir Byramjee advised the organisation of measures for the defence of rights and interests of landlords.

Prof. S. R. Davar pointed out that even Congressmen were against the Property Tax and quoted the example of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji who was elected to the Municipal Corporation on Congress ticket and said Mr. Morarji presided over the meeting of landlords to protest against this tax.

Sir J. C. Coyaji said the Congress Government had handled the problem of national prosperity at the wrong end. For hundreds of years Hindus and Muslim rulers had considered prohibition not coming within the range of practical politics.

The Congress Government had tried to bring it within practical politics.

On the motion of Mr. A. D. Shroff a Defence Committee was appointed to raise funds and "fight out" the case of the landlords in the courts of Law.

POLICE CLASH WITH KHOSAS

Two Killed In Miniature Battle In Sind Village

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 11.

Two persons, including a police constable, were killed as a sequel to a fracas between a group of Khosas and a police party.

It appears that at the Shah Abdul Latif Fair, the deceaseld policeman, struck a Khosa with the butt end of his gun. This infuriated the Kinsmen of the Khosa (also deceased) who attempted to wreak vengence on the policeman In a miniature battle that ensued "Lathis" and lethal weapon were freely used.

Many Khosas have been arrested in this connection.—United Press.

SPLIT AMONG ZAMINDARS

Darbhanga Charged With Betrayal

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 12.

A clear split in Zamindar ranks in Bihar has occurred since the Congress Zamindar Agreement. Petty Zamindars and Zamindars of South Bihar have been at war with the Zamindars of North. They allege that the North Bihar Zamindars have betrayed them at the altar of their own interest. They have, it is understood, repudiated Darbhanga's and Dumraon's claim to speak on their behalf.

The basic cause of the difference is that the rent reductions agreed to by the Congress Zamindar Agreement has told more heavily on the petty Zamindars and Zamindars of the South than on those of North Bihar. Hence any agreement between Rajendra Babu and Darbhanga is not likely to be accepted by them. Nor is there any likelihood of the Kisans accepting the Agreement. The Kisans are in war mood after the Gaya Conference.

DARBHANGA-RAJENDRA TALKS

The Rajendra-Darbhanga talks thus face a formidable hurdle. Six thousand petty Zamindars will not follow Darbhanga. The Kisans will not submit unless the issue over the 'Bakast' land is settled in their favour and their debt is washed off and rents reduced by fifty per cent. Yesterday night's Darbhanga-Rajendra talks covered a long range such as the working of the Congress-Zamindar Agreement, 'Bakast' land struggle and the proposed Bill of the Bihar Ministry for acquisition of Zamindaris. The question of rent realisation and unrest in the rural areas were also discussed.

The declaration of the Finance Minister in the Assembly sometime back that by its various agrarian measures the Bihar Ministry was making a beginning towards the ending of Zamindari system, while it has won back the Kisan confidence in the Congress, is causing anxiety in Zamindar circles.

C.-IN-C. OF EAST INDIES STATION

LONDON, April 12.

Rear Admiral Ralph Leatham has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, East Indies station, from April 12 in succession to Vice-Admiral Somerville, who had to relinquish the appointment owing to ill-health. He will assume command about May 7.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted an experienced, honest and hardworking Gujrati Graduate or Undergraduate, capable of rendering accurate translations from English into Gujarati for the advertisement department of a leading Gujarati daily. Pay according to qualifications. Please apply immediately, enclosing testimonials and stating previous experience to Box No. 101. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—A Lady Welfare Worker at Ahmedabad. A Graduate will be preferred. Experience in social work essential. Apply:—The Honorary Prohibition Commissioner, Ahmedabad. (10976)

Wanted Compounders on Commission to sell "Examination Guide". Price Rs. Two. Apply: Norbert, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. (11622)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let 3 and 4 Room Flats in "Jumna Nivas", next Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Quiet, airy and respectable locality. Lift available. Rents from Rs. 58 to 75. (11625)

150. SCHOLARSHIPS

The Indian Women's Education Association is offering one scholarship of £200 to a suitable Indian woman applicant, for 12 months' training for a Teacher's Diploma in England. Applicants must be qualified teachers, holding Indian University degree, and must have teaching experience. Term commences September, 1939. The selected candidate will be required to pay her own return passage. Applications stating qualifications, age, teaching experience, medical certificate and references from the Head of the Institution in which the candidate is at present employed, should reach the Hon. Secretary, The Indian Women's Education Association, 59, Doughty Street, London, W.C.1., not later than 20th May, 1939. (10950)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale. At our Depot 1,500 bales of hay, each weighing 5 mds. and Catechu, (solid form) in a lot of about 800 mds. Ratali are offered for sale. Stocks ready for inspection. Catechu samples supplied at 1|-|- per lb. For details either see personally or apply to Superintendent, Forests, Dungarpur State, Rajputana. (10983)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying the complete set of Suction and Delivery Pipe Lines for the Main Pumping Station, Suburban Drainage Scheme. II Stage.

Copies of tender along with Drawing and Specification can be had from the office of the Municipal Engineer on payment of Rs. 10.

Earnest Money should accompany the tender at the rate of one per cent.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, and sent to him so as to reach him on or before 8th May, 1939.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

(10986)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of constructing 60 ft. road No. 4 opposite Khalsa College with sewer and s.w. drain in Scheme No. 57, Sewri-Wadala, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees Five to any one deputed to receive them by the City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11-4-1939.

10988.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of filling in the reclaimed site of Nardulla Tank at the junction of Cadell Road and Sayani Road, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1939.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

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(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
City Engineer's Department
(Works Branch)
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 11-4-1939.

10991.

Public Notices

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for purchase of a vacant plot of land, admeasuring 2,510 square yards, off Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, adjoining New Cinema under construction. Intending purchasers should communicate with or see the undersigned.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court,
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay.

10992.

NOTICE

CUMBALLA HILL, PLOT NO. 1 DIVIDED INTO TWO SUB-DIVISIONS

Prospective lessees for Plot No. 1 of Cumballa Hill Estate should see the Collector on any day during Office hours.

Forms of Agreement for Lease with the Form of Lease and Plan can be had at the office of the Collector on payment of annas four per copy.

H. T. SORLEY,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay, 3rd April, 1939.

(10939)

"Away with the TRAITOR!"
is the message of
"DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS"
AT
MAJESTIC
DAILY 4-30, 7-15 & 10

WINGS OF THE NAVY
EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

MINERVA'S THRILL-PACKED HISTORICAL DRAWING CAPACITY HOUSES—
"BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"
"BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"
directed by K. DHAIBER and starring Flashing AMEENA.
AT
CENTRAL
Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.

A Hit of the Season
Hits the People in the Eye!
SAGAR
SCORES A HIT
in
HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE
Starring:
YAKUB, MAYA BANNERJEE, SATISH, SANKATHA, B. ADVANI, JYOTI
AT
MINERVA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
A SUPREME RELEASE

India's Mineral Wealth

Provisional Production Statistics: Geological Survey Compilation

"The Mineral Production of India" is compiled annually in August for the previous year and is published, usually in October, in Part 3 of the Records of the Geological Survey of India.

Owing to the very varied sources from which these statistics are derived and the delay, not attributable to the Geological Survey of India, in obtaining them, it has been found impossible to produce this detailed review earlier in the year. It has, however, been felt that a less complete and less accurate but substantially earlier issue of statistics relating to a few of the more important minerals produced in India would be of interest to the public.

The figures below must be considered as provisional and partial only; the revised and complete statistics will be issued as usual in Part 3 of the Records of the Geological Survey of India. The figures in brackets give the final productions for 1937.

Antimonial lead—The production by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., amounted to 1,200 tons in 1938 (1,150 tons). This product contains 81.76 per cent of lead, 17.59 per cent of antimony, 0.22 per cent of copper and 2.93 ozs. of silver to the ton.

Chromite—The production in Bihar amounted to 4,819 tons (7,678 tons) in Baluchistan 22,409 tons (27,164 tons) in Seraikela State 94 tons (520 tons) and in Mysore State 11,135 tons (26,400 tons).

Coal—25,209,263 tons were raised from the coal mines worked under the Indian Mines Act (22,313,205 tons).

Cobalt—See Nickel speiss

Copper—The production of copper-ore by the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd., amounted to 288,076 tons (371,458 tons). A total of 296,924 short tons (374,742 short tons) of ore was treated in the mill and the production of refined copper amounted to 5,330 long tons (6,830 long tons).

Copper-mate—5,900 tons (7,750 tons) were produced by the Burma Corporation Ltd. This product contains 42.46 per cent of copper, 28.76 per cent of lead and 71.61 ozs of silver to the ton.

Gold—321,334 ozs. of gold were produced from the Kolar goldfields in Mysore State (330,710 ozs.). The production from the operations of the Burma Corporation Ltd. at Bawdwin Burma, amounted to 1,063 ozs. (894 ozs.)

Ilmenite—The production in Travancore State amounted to 252,220 tons (181,047 tons)

Iron—2,839,779 tons of iron-ore were produced by the principal mining companies in Bihar and the Eastern States Agency (2,837,998 tons). The production by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., from their mines at Wetwun, near Maymyo, Burma, amounted to 18,050 tons (25,426 tons). This is used as a flux in smelting lead.

Lead—The production of lead-ore at the Burma Corporation Bawdwin mines in Burma amounted to 472,100 tons (476,896 tons) the total amount of metal extracted was 78,900 tons (77,650 tons) including 1,200 tons (1,150 tons) of antimonial lead.

Magnesite—The production of calcined magnesite by the Salem Magnesite Syndicate Ltd., Salem, Madras, amounted to 22,930 tons (10,339 tons). The production in Mysore State amounted to 2,609 tons (2,384 tons).

Manganese-ore—887,406 tons were produced during the year (1,051,594 tons).

Mica—268,348 cwts. of mica, including splittings were exported from India during the year (297,343 cwts.).

Monazite—The production in Travancore State amounted to 5,220 tons (3,081 tons).

Nickel speiss—The production by the Burma Corporation, Ltd., amounted to 3,015 tons (4,020 tons). This product contains 31.32 per cent of nickel, 8.60 per cent of copper, 6.69 per cent of cobalt and 15.13 ozs. of silver to the ton.

Petroleum—The production in Assam amounted to 65,968,951 gallons (65,718,437 gallons), in the Punjab to 21,419,200 gallons (9,939,420 gallons) and in Burma to 264,311,190 gallons (274,664,365 gallons).

Salt—The production of salt amounted to 1,422,647 tons (1,493,021 tons). The production in Aden amounted to 278,047 tons (355,166 tons) and in Burma to 38,698 tons (53,813 tons).

Saltpetre—172,524 cwts. were exported from India during the year (167,147 cwts.).

Silver—The production from the Burma Corporation Ltd., Bawdwin Mines, amounted to 5,920,000 ozs. (6,180,000 ozs.) and that from the Kolar gold mines in Mysore State to 26,794 ozs. (24,642 ozs.).

Tin (concentrates)—5,085 tons were produced in Burma including Karenni State (6,622 tons).

Tungsten (concentrates)—2,877 tons were produced in Burma including Karenni State (4,998 tons).

Zinc (concentrates)—60,744 tons were produced by the Burma Corporation Ltd., from their mines at Bawdwin Burma (73,552 tons).

Zircon—The production in Travancore State amounted to 1,350 tons (1,329 tons).

India's Best Tea Customer

Political Uncertainty In Central Europe: London Trade Commissioner's Report

"The political uncertainties in Central Europe if continued may lead to a readjustment in certain mineral trades and may result in the replacement by Empire supplies hitherto obtained from Europe," says the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in London in his Quarterly Report for October-December, 1938. Magnesite and steatite are two minerals which may thus be affected but the changes are unlikely to be great.

In spite of the fact that the political situation during the last quarter of the year was the dominating factor, price movements of metals and metallic ores were on the whole small. Prices of the restricted metals, tin and copper, showed a slight appreciation, while lead and zinc were remarkably steady. The stimulus to price movements of metal and metallic ores which might have been expected from an accelerated rearmament programme was not apparent.

The value of the total imports into the United Kingdom in 1938 amounted to £920,437,586 as against £1,027,824,428 in 1937. The value of total exports (including the re-exports) amounted to £532,491,474 as against £596,525,165 in 1937. These figures indicate that the year witnessed a deterioration of the position attained in 1937 although the conditions on the whole were better than those prevailing in 1936. As a matter of fact the first half of 1938 saw the culmination of the five years of improved economic activity. In the second half there were signs of a fresh expansion and although it was very difficult to say whether these signs were indicative of a new outburst of activity they still continued and, in fact, became somewhat more distinct in the first two months of 1939.

MORE TEA.

The total imports of rice into the United Kingdom from all countries, which amounted to 1,116.2 thousand cwts. in 1937 and 1,156.3 thousand cwts. in 1936, fell to 896.7 thousand cwts. in 1938. It was therefore not surprising that the share of Burma (and India) which is the principal supplier of rice to the United Kingdom, shrank to 605.4 thousand cwts. in 1938. It was 806.9 thousand cwts. in 1937 and 761.6 in 1936.

The total imports of rice (broken and mixture) into the United Kingdom rose from 1,155.3 thousand cwts. in 1937 to 1,780.3 thousand cwts. India's share accordingly rose from 430.7 thousand cwts. in 1937 to 988.4 thousand cwts. Similarly in 1938 imports of rice meal and dust, which come mainly from India, amounted to 360.9 thousand cwts. as against 310.7 thousand tons in 1937.

The total imports of tea from India were 292.5 million pounds as against 275.5 million pounds in 1937. India is the largest supplier of tea to the United Kingdom market, the next largest being Ceylon, which in 1938 exported 167.1 million pounds of tea to the United Kingdom.

BEST SELLERS.

Indian exports of groundnuts (decorticated) to the United Kingdom reached a high figure of 253,200 tons in 1938 as against 137,900 tons in 1937. On the other hand, the share of British West Africa, her principal rival, declined from 97,200 tons in 1937 to 66,500 tons in 1938.

Castor seed and linseed (cake and meal) had a dismal year.

The total imports of Jute from India amounted to 195,200 tons in 1938 as against 192,500 tons in 1937. The total imports of Jute piece goods from India amounted to 206.8 million yards as against 180.4 million yards in 1937. On the other hand, the imports of Jute sacks and bags from India which had amounted to 1,017,900 cwts. in 1937 declined to 774,200 cwts. in 1938.

PARTICIPATION IN EXHIBITIONS.

Commenting on India's participation in Exhibitions, the Trade Commissioner says that cigars were the best sellers at all these shows. Edinburgh showed a distinct preference for chutneys and sauces as compared with Birmingham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Cashewnuts and tea sold uniformly at each of these shows; Newcastle yielded better sales for fancy goods; very little of canned mangoes was sold, mainly on account of the high prices.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ended April 11 were as under:

Cholera:—The provincial cholera figures for the week were 19 attacks and 8 deaths against 3-3 for the previous week. These cases were from Ahmednagar District (19 cases and 8 deaths against 1-1).

Plague:—Ten cases and 5 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 14-6 reported in the previous week and 14-7 revised figures for that week. These cases were from Satara District (5 cases and 2 deaths against 2-1). Belgaum (2-1 against 1-0); Dharwar (2-1 against 8-3) and Kanara (1-1 against nil).

Smallpox:—Smallpox figures, by districts, for the week are, East Khandesh 369-60; Nasik 68-6; West Khandesh 32-6; Kolaba 30-1; Thana 30-0; Sholapur 26-2; Satara 21-5. Ahmednagar 21-2; Ahmedabad 12-3; Surat 10-2; Poona 8-1; Kaira 4-0; Ratnagiri 1-0; and Bombay City 11-7. Total 643 attacks and 95 deaths against 644-92 reported in the previous week and 1,240 cases and 188 deaths revised for that week. Vaccination of children and revaccination of adults is being vigorously pushed on in the affected areas.

Two cases and 3 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were reported from Bombay City during the week against 5-0 in the previous week. One death from influenza was reported from Bombay City.

ARIYAKUDI'S RECITAL

Ariyakkudi Ramanuja Iyengar, the well-known vocalist of Madras gave a concert on Sunday under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeet Sabha. Mr. Iyengar was at his best and he regaled the audience with a variety of 'Kirtans' and 'Ragas' and presented them with a versatility and flair, peculiarly his own. The use of 'Saveri' as the main 'raga' for an evening recital was a bit out of the way, but Mr. Iyengar rendered it to a finish and in fine style. Mr. Sankaran ably accompanied him in violin. He exhibited fine finger-work. And his Classic style and graceful touches marked him out as a front-rank artiste. Mr. Venu Naicker proved a veritable wizard in 'mridang' and gave a beautiful display of soft stroke-work. Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamiah and Mr. M. Sundaram thanked the artistes and congratulated them on their excellent performance.

HELPING GROWERS AND PRODUCERS

Agricultural Marketing Officer's Work

Draft grade specifications are being prepared by the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India of wool and fleece. They will be put up for an informal discussion at the conference of wool producing interests. Experimental grading is likely to be undertaken in the near future. Nearly two hundred samples of wool and fleece were collected from important wool producing tracts and analysed by the Inspector of Stores and Clothing at Cawnpore.

India has a large export trade in wool and it is expected that when grading is put into force, it will benefit wool producers.

The Milk Report, which is likely to be the basis of developing milk marketing and ensuring supply of pure milk to large cities, is also under preparation. It is expected to have definite recommendations for improving the quality and quantity of milk supply and for obtaining better returns to the producers. The Report is expected to be ready in October next. Material has been collected from 22 provinces and Indian States and the investigation has extended over the last four years.

Serious efforts are also being made by the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to persuade people to popularise the sale of hides on the basis of grades. Trial consignments are being sent to various tanners who are asked to express their opinion about various grades and to quote prices grade-wise.

RENDERING HELP TO ILLITERATI

Baby & Health Week Association's Work

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association have presented their 14th Annual Report (for the year 1938,) from which the following extracts are given:—

During the year, the Association carried on its usual activities as detailed below and rendered help in various ways, to 230 Centres in this Presidency and outside as against 148 Centres last year.

Health and Child Welfare Exhibitions were arranged in 4 places. The programme generally included talks on the exhibits to the visitors by trained volunteers during day time followed by magic lantern lectures. At night Cinema films were shown by our operators on our Standard Cinema Projector and during the show our operator or another lecturer explained the films to the illiterate among the spectators.

CINEMA SHOWS

These shows are quite separate from Health Exhibitions. Many centres found it convenient to have a programme of cinema shows only and not the exhibition which entails longer preparation and the help of many workers.

Abstracts of Reports received so far from Centres show that about 4,52,700 persons of all castes and creeds attended the functions and 1,812 reels of cinema films on public health and welfare topics were projected.

As Prohibition is being actively pursued by the Government we have got prepared a set of 40 slides on Temperance from special diagrams and pictures depicting conditions found in this Presidency.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Government of Bombay were pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 5,000 only. We did not get the special grant of Rs. 3,000 that we used to receive in previous years. We could not therefore prepare a new film and could purchase only one film. Many health leaflets also that were much in demand could not be reprinted for the same reason.

IMPORTANCE OF RENEWING EXHIBITS AND FILMS

We have to spend every year about Rs. 3,000 for renewing some of the exhibits and films as they get worn out within three or four years.

The grant of Rs. 5,000 and the yearly donations and subscriptions that we receive are mostly used up, as will be seen after going through the statement of accounts, in maintaining the office and touring staff; but without good exhibits and new films the Health propaganda work cannot be effective and therefore we have to provide for these items in the budget. As the Government have informed us of their inability to grant more than Rs. 5,000 only for the year 1939 we are faced with a deficit of about Rs. 2,700|- even after a very close budgetting.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Now that Government is embarking on an active rural reconstruction policy and has constituted a special Rural Development Fund, we appeal to the Government to reconsider their decision and increase this grant to the Association to enable it to meet this expenditure. Our Association would be able to render Government every assistance in their Rural Reconstruction work.

Health propaganda cannot show immediate and spectacular results and therefore, it is extremely difficult, as we have stated in the last year's report, to get help from the public.

This work is being conducted with the close co-operation of the Physiology Department of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga. The detailed programme of work is first chalked out by our Nutrition Advisory Committee. The investigation is being pursued as in previous years along two lines, viz:—(1) Nutritional and (2) Analytical & Experimental.

"Future line of Nutrition Enquiry:—The main object of our enquiry is, from the beginning, to find out how much growth a cheap balanced diet can produce and then to see what minimum quantity of a protective food is necessary in order to bring it up to the nutritive value of costly diets. Our experiments of the last three years have tended to show that the present Reformatory Diet which was supposed to be poor in quality according to the commonly accepted standards of food values, has a fair nutritive value as judged by the rate of growth and health of children on this diet."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

INDIAN MEDICINE BOARD

A Board of Indian Medicine will shortly be constituted in Bombay under the Bombay Medical Practitioners Act which was recently passed by the Provincial Legislature. Rules are at present being framed by Government says the "Times of India".

Meanwhile, Government have given non-recurring grants to a few institutions in the province giving instruction in Ayurved. They have given Rs. 2,000 to th Dhutapapeshwar Ayurvedic College, Panvel, in Kolaba District Rs. 21,000 each to the Ayurvedic College, Poona, Ayurvedic College, Ahmednagar, and Aryangla College, Satara, Rs. 1,000 to the Maharashtra Ayurvedic College, Bombay, Rs. 1,000 to the M. G. Ayurvedic College, Nadiad, and Rs. 1,000 to the Tibbia College, Delhi. The last-mentioned institution has received a further sum of Rs. 2,000 for research purposes.

Two Ayurvedic Schools

Government propose to start two Ayurvedic schools, one at Belgaum and the other in Gujarat at a place to be selected later. Hospitals will be attached to both these schools.

The curricula of the private as well as Government Ayurvedic training institutions will be subject to the scrutiny of the Board of Indian Medicine, which will be set up. The Board will also have to consider the claims of the two Unani colleges which have been started in Bombay City in the course of the last two years.

The two Government Ayurvedic schools are likely to be started in October. For the first two years the teaching staff of each of the schools will consist of a Principal on a salary of Rs. 150—300 and six lecturers. Additional staff will be appointed after two years when clinical studies commence.

Government have asked the District Local Boards to select practitioners of Indian medicine also for receiving subsidy to settle down in rural areas. Local option has, however, been given to the areas to choose between allopathic, ayurvedic and unani practitioners.

First Indian Inspector-General of Police. Mr. A. K. Sinha, O.B.E., I.P., who has been appointed Inspector-General of Police, Bihar. He is the first Indian to hold this post in India and took charge on 3rd April.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday a Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

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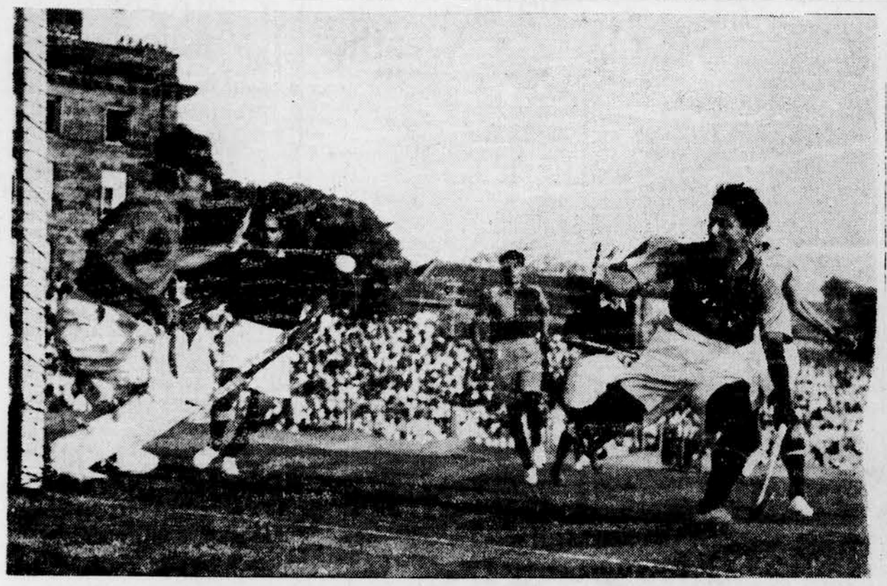
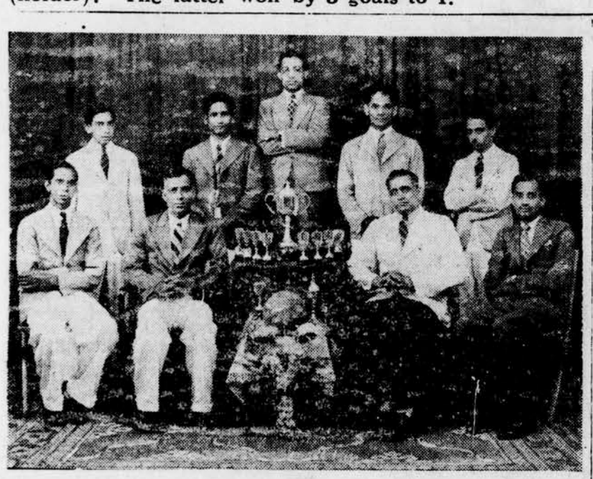


An incident during the Hockey match between Manawadar and Bagwant (holder). The latter won by 3 goals to 1.



The Matunga Athletic Club Volley Ball Team which recently won the "Malabar Star Cup" Tournament held in Matunga.

JAPANESE SOLDIERS PARADING THROUGH THE STREETS OF TOKYO ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE CHINA FRONT, WITH BOXES CONTAINING THE ASHES OF DEAD COMRADES SUSPENDED FROM THEIR NECK.

Tale Of Woe Of Indian Merchants In Belgian Congo

Immediate Intervention Of Central Government And Indian National Congress Urged

BOMBAY, April 12.

India's immediate intervention to protect Indian interests in the Belgian Congo is urged in a cable received by the Associated Press from the Indian Association in Dar-Es-Salaam.

The Association urges the "immediate intervention of the Government Indian National Congress, the Muslim League, the Liberal Federation, the Hindu Mahasabha and other national bodies in the interests of Indians trading in the mandated areas of Ruanda and Urundi in the Belgian Congo. Prominent Indian merchants are detained in prisons for months without trial, and their business premises are sealed and account books confiscated on the charge of alleged illicit gold dealings. A deputation is being arranged to visit India to explain and educate public opinion."—A.P.

10 Persons Burnt To Death While Asleep

CATTLE ROASTED ALIVE BY MIDNIGHT BLAZE IN U. P. VILLAGE

LUCKNOW, April 12.

TEN PERSONS WERE BURNT TO DEATH, TWO OTHERS ARE LYING IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION IN DEORIA HOSPITAL AND FIFTY CATTLE WERE ROASTED ALIVE AS A RESULT OF A DEVASTATING FIRE BREAKING OUT AT SAJHWA, A VILLAGE ONE MILE NORTH OF THE BAITALPUR RAILWAY STATION AND FOUR MILES OFF GOURI BAZAR.

One hut caught fire at midnight while all were asleep. Fanned by breeze the fire spread to the neighbouring huts which were enveloped in flames before the inmates could wake.

Loss of property is immense. A man who recently returned from Burma lost currency notes worth Rs. 3,500, his whole life's savings.—United Press.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesda.

Babu Agne was arrested by Mr. P. R. Rane of Anti-Gambling Squad in the month of March.

Yesterday on an application presented by the Police before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon the accused was discharged.

Cinema Manager Robbed

The story of how the Assistant Manager of the Roxy Cinema, while on his way to the Central Bank to deposit Rs. 3,017-13-0, was waylaid by a Sadhu on the pretext of begging and how he finally found himself in an unconscious state on Hornby-Vellard deprived of all his moneys, was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, to-day. Mr. Daroowala was placed before the Magistrate on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Nariman Dinshaji Daroowala, who has been an Assistant Manager for a period of over 10 years, collected all the amounts received from the 7th April to the 11th April 1939, when the Banks were closed for Easter. The collection amounted to Rs. 3,017-13.

Yesterday he prepared a pay-in slip on the Central Bank of India, Sandhurst Road Branch, and after getting the loose coins changed them into Currency Notes and coins of larger denomination started for the Bank.

While he was on his way to the Central Bank with the amount, he came across a person with saffron coloured clothes asked some for money in charity. He declined to have anything to do with him, but on the alleged Sadhu persisting in his demands, the Manager who was carrying the bundle of notes in his left-hand transferred the notes on to his right-hand and removed a pice from his coat pocket and gave it to him. The Sadhu, it is said threw something in his eyes which blinded him and made him unconscious. When he regained consciousness he found himself at Hornby Vellard. He then went to Gamdevi Police Station and narrated his tale of woe to the officer on duty who, after recording his statement, took him to the Proprietor of the Roxy Cinema.

In the meanwhile Mr. Kevalchand Mehta was surprised to find that the amount had not been credited into the Bank as the receipt for the amount was not forthcoming.

The accused is released on bail.

Alleged Rash Driving

The Coroner's Jury recommended the prosecution of one Shumsuddin Khudabaksh, for rash and negligent driving, resulting in the death of a girl (10) who was knocked down and run over by the lorry driven by the suspect along Belgrami Road on March 13.

Suicide After Loss Of Job?

A blacksmith named Shankar Khema (18) living in Gomatibai Tabel, ended his life by tying a rope round the neck and hanging himself.

The deceased's companion living in the same room, stated at the inquest to-day that his friend lost his job three days prior to that incident. On the night of the occurrence himself and his companion locked up their room and went down to sleep on the footpath. When the witness got up in the morning the deceased had gone away. He went to the room and found no lock there. He pushed open the door and saw the deceased hanging by the neck by means of a rope one end of which was tied to a cross bar near the ceiling of the room.

Two 'Wanted' Men

Two persons, stated to be wanted in connection with a dacoity case in Rampur State, were arrested in Bombay on April 12 and were bailed out by the Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court.

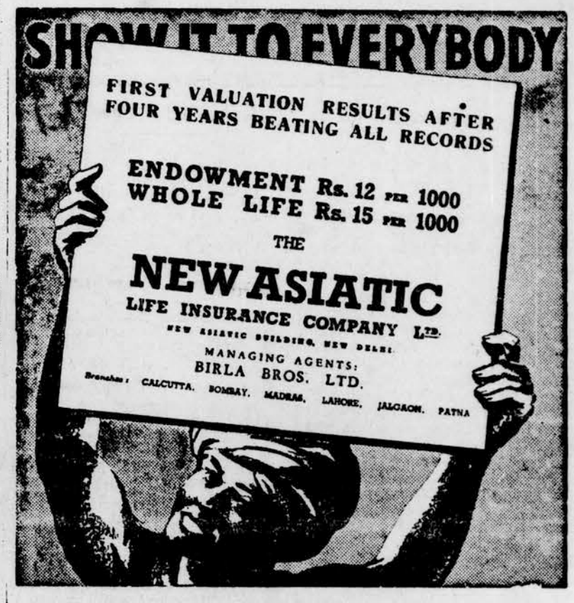
The names of the suspects are Ahmad Mohmad and Zahid Asraf. It is alleged that the first accused was found in possession of a loaded revolver and the second accused had a big clasp knife on his person. Both accused are suspected to be returned deportees.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED

Murder Trial At High Court Sessions

Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court Sessions passed the sentence of death on Ramseer Jugmohandas who was found guilty of murder and robbery by a special jury.

The accused had murdered a woman named Sundarabai living in a hut at Sewri Cross Road on the night of January 14 last, in order to rob her of ornaments worth Rs. 340.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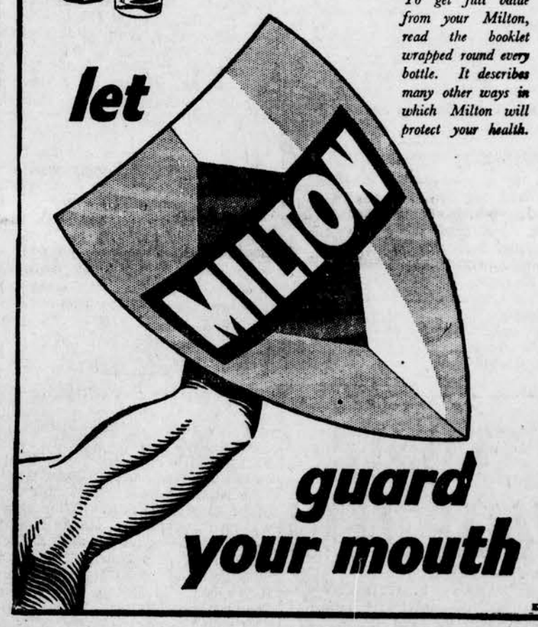

PATHANS' PROCESSION HELD UP

Prevented From Proceeding To Secretariat

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

A large number of police officers and constables were posted on duty this morning near the Secretariat to check the advance of the procession of about five hundred Pathans who wished to lay their grievances before the Home Minister. They had a meeting at Grant Road and then proceeded to the Secretariat.

The men are working in the P. and O. Co's steamers and their grievances are in regard to their employment and wages. The procession was stopped by the police near the Telegraph Office and the Pathans were told to disperse without any further demonstration.

PUSHPA:

The Children's Own Paper

The spring number of this Balkan-ji-Bari publication opens appropriately enough with a beautiful adaptation of an old Indian spring song. Most of the contributions are entertaining as well as instructive—the range varying from 'Ramanaya' to 'A.R.P.A.' Number of photographs of topical interest provide further entertainment for the juveniles—who would do well to become permanent subscribers of a paper which is doing a lot to look after their interests.

J. A.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. For Highbrows 8-30 Film Songs 8-50 News in English 12-30 p. m. Malik Arjun Mansur 1-0 Market rates and announcements 1-10 Asa on Sarangi 1-15 Fulaji Buwa 1-30 Music 3-30 Song from Gopal Krishna 4-0 Ladio Ploglam 4-15 G N Joshi 6-0 G S Yellapurkar 6-10 Allah Rakhibai 6-20 Gat Jait (Violin) by A I R Instrumentalist 6-25 Vimal K Dhume 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Allah Rakhibai 8-0 Young Prometheus (Marathi) by N K Behere 8-15 Fulaji Buwa 8-30 Malik Arjun Mansur 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 Chandamama and Balukaka 9-30 News in English 9-45 Matters of Moment by Sir Stanley Reed, (Relayed from BBC) 10-5 Adolf Busch Chamber Players 10-15 Chamber Music 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. & 12-30 to 2-30 & 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 as in Bombay I 6-30 G S Yellapurkar 6-40 Master Ratnakant 6-50 Allah Rakhibai 7-0 Umar Khan 7-10 A Marathi Pad by G S Yellapurkar 7-20 Fulaji Buwa 7-30 to 9-50 as in Bombay I 9-50 Instrumental Music 10-5 Lecturer Bivi (Hindustani) sketch by M. D. Taseer 10-15 Ghazal 10-25 Malik Arjun Mansur.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

8-0 a. m. Orchestra 8-10 S D Batish 8-30 Shamshadbai 9-10 Latafat Husain 9-30 Alap and Gat Deskar on Sarod 9-40 Shamshadbai.

12-0 noon Records Zohrabai

1-0 p. m. Programme of Song 6-10 Azizur Rehman 6-25 Latafat Husain 6-45 Radio Orchestra 6-55 Shamshadbai 7-15 for Villagers 8-0 Baisakhi (Hindustani) by B B Gupta 8-15 S D Batish 8-30 Tavele Ki Bala 8-50 Filmland Echoes 9-45 Matters of moment by Sir Stanley Reed, (Relayed from B B C) 10-20 Shamshadbai 10-40 Sarangi Recital 10-45 S D Batish.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 10-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi I

60.8 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi I 6-10 S D Batish 6-30 On Wings of Song Bengal 7-0 Latafat Husain 7-15 Azizur Rehman 7-25 Instrumental Duet 7-30 Anil Kumar 7-40 Shamshadbai 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I 9-50 Nite Club boys.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

3-0 to 10-0 a. m. & 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1.500 kc/s)

7-0 p. m. with villagers 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1

Calcutta—I Programme

Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 p. m. Nelson Eddy 1-15 Market Rates in English 1-17 Reginald foort: Organ 1-30 For you, Madam! 2-5 Selection from New Releases 5-0 Bengali Songs 5-30 for countryside 6-30 Ful Mohammud 6-50 Kaloo Qawwal 7-15 Special Sikh programme 8-5 How I feel to be! An Author (Bengali) by Sajani Kan to Das. 9-10 Light organ Recital 9-30 A. Hara Sen: Baritone 9-50 Music of Sullivan.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta I

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 9-10 As in Calcutta I 9-10 Kartick Ch. Das. 9-30 Golam Sabbir Khan 9-45 For Assamese Listeners.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p. m. Kivalur Minakshisundaram Pillai: Vocal. 6-15 A I R Artist: Veena 6-40 Griha Pravesam (Tamil) by S. Kunchidapatham, produced by A I R Artists 7-0 It happened in 1908 (Malayalam Era) Great Flood (Malayalam) by Sakthidharan Nair 7-15 Telugu Talk 7-30 Kousalya Parinayam 8-30 A K Subba Rao: Flute 9-20 Insects that walk, swim glide and fly by F H Gravely 9-35 March on 9-48 Paul Robeson: Bass 10-0 Henry Cornaris and Connemara dance orchestra (Relayed from Connemara Hotel) 10-30 Epillogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 as in Madras I 6-0 Chorus by A I R Artists 6-10 Rural Uplift. (Tamil) by Dewan Bahadur K Deivasikhamani Mudaliar 6-20 Duets by Shrimati C S Rajam and G Vijaya Rao 6-30 to 9-35 as In Madras I 9-35 A K Subba Rao: Flute.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-0 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party 6-25 Bashir Begam 6-40 Umra Zia Begam 7-0 For Countryside 7-45 Nazir Husain & Bashir Begam: Duet. 7-55 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party 8-20 Nazar Husain 8-35 Bashir Begam 855 Jait Kalyan on Sarangi 9-0 Umra Zia Begam 9-45 Interlude 9-50 Bashir Begam 10-5 Umra Zia Begam and Shamshad Begam: Duets 10-20 Santu Khan Qawwal and Party 10-45 Shamshad Begam and Party: Dholak ke Geet.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 Allah Rakhibai of Lucknow 6-20 Rashid Ahmed Khan 6-45 Kumari Archana Lahiri 7-5 Rag Bhopali on Shishtarang 7-10 Pageant of Hindi poetry 7-20 Allah Rakhibai of Lucknow 7-45 Kumari Archana Lahiri 8-0 Co-Education (Hindustani) between Miss Pushpavati Narain and three friends 8-15 Rashid Ahmed Khan 8-40 Allah Rakhibai 8-55 Kumari Archana Lahiri 9-50 Microcussion. 10-5 Rashid Ahmed Khan 10-25 Records 10-40 Allah Rakhibai.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p. m. Shinty 8-0 H Robinson Cleaver, 8-25 Up Stairs of April 8-45 Lucky Dip (Twelfth Edition) 9-30 News 9-45 Matters of Moment 10-0 Pianoforte 10-25 Sports News & Market Notes.

STAINED FALSE TEETH

..mean germs in your mouth!

Stained, insanitary dentures are a breeding ground for germs—it is estimated that over 80% of germs enter the human system through the mouth. Don't give infectious germs a foothold in your mouth—keep your plates both stain-free and germ-free with 'Steradent.'

'Steradent' is the new, scientific cleanser for false teeth. The Dental Profession has given it the highest endorsement—over 10,000 Dentists recommend it. 'Steradent' is harmless, quick and economical. Just shake a little 'Steradent' powder in a glass of warm water. Stir well. Leave your false teeth, plates and bridges in it while you dress or for overnight. Every stain vanishes, including blackest tobacco stains of long standing. The wholesome, flesh-pink colour of your plates is restored. Dull, dingy, discoloured teeth regain their clean, lustrous, life-like appearance. Your plates feel smooth, cool and comfortable—just like new, and there is no unpleasant 'disinfectant' taste.

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CLEANS & STERILISES FALSE TEETH

PROPERTY TAX AND PARSI ANTI-PROHIBITIONISTS

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Parsi Anti-Prohibition Committee was held on Wednesday when a resolution was adopted expressing full sympathy with any movement that Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy might undertake with the help of the members of the sister-communities on the issue of the property-tax.

ARMY AND INDIAN INDUSTRY

Indigenous Manufacture Of Stores: Frontier Operations Swell Purchases

To ensure regular supply of stores to the Defence Services in any emergency, the Army authorities are busy developing indigenous sources, thus giving an impetus to Indian industry, according to the annual report of the Contracts Directorate for 1937-38.

As important stores have still to be purchased abroad, the Director of Contracts draws the attention of Indian industrialists to the need of manufacturing them in India. For some of the stores indigenous manufacture of the required standard has been started. Progress has been generally satisfactory, though frequently hampered by the failure of firms to observe the sanctity of contracts, especially in matters of quality and punctual delivery.

The total value of indigenous stores purchased by the Department was Rs. 2,26,35,251. Grains, Dhalls, Ghi and Tea were purchased through the accredited agents at Lahore, Delhi and Calcutta. The tonnage of wheat, animal grains and dhalls recorded an increase of 12,146 over the quantities bought in 1936-37. Prices showed an upward tendency in the chief foodstuffs except maize and oats and a slight fall in the case of rice.

RECORD BUYING

The activities of the "Purchase Organisation" constituted a record since 1929-30, both in the quantity of stores purchased and their value. About 4,644 contracts were concluded against 3,230 in the previous year. The total value of purchases was Rs. 3,41,12,494 compared with Rs. 2,44,13,180 a year earlier. This represents an increase of 43.78 per cent. in the number of contracts and 39.73 per cent. in their value.

The increase was mainly due to military operations in Waziristan where larger quantities of foodstuffs and ordnance stores were required. The Director of Supplies and Transport and the Director of Remounts increased their requirements by 44,95,331 or 25.52 per cent.; the Director of Ordnance Services by Rs. 25,13,934 or 94.55 per cent.; the Director of Farms by Rs. 2 93,817 or 33.89 per cent. Against this there was a decrease of nearly half a lakh in the value of stores purchased for the Royal Air Force and Rs. 21,000 approximately under Military Engineer Service.

Purchase of machinery and plant for the Ordnance Factories was entrusted to the Director of Contracts as an experimental measure. Orders were placed for 36 items, the value of the chief ones amounting to Rs. 1,84,075.

The gross value of purchases made by the purchasing agencies employed by the Defence Services reached the figure of Rs. 7,52,88,610 against Rs. 4,97,71,698 during previous year.

As mentioned above, abnormally high demands for rations both for men and animals were received on account of the military operations in Waziristan. The Director of Contracts installations met them at short notice and without interfering with normal supplies. Grains and dhalls weighing 8,800 tons were supplied from the Moghulpura Grain Depot and a record amount of grinding was done by the agent mill at Lyallpur in October and November. The total quantity of wheat milled showed an increase of 97,652 maunds on the preceding year. Operations at the Ghi Heating Centre which normally terminate early in April had to be extended to the end of June, 429 tons of ghi being treated during the extended period.

Large demands for imported foodstuffs were complied with and special arrangements for importation were made with the help of the Director General, India Stores Department, London. The Waziristan operations also involved a large increase in the work of testing samples at the Military Food Laboratory at Kasauli. The promptness with which the tests were carried out by the Officer-in Charge of the Laboratory helped the timely supply of the large quantities of stores required at short notice.

In addition to purchasing stores for the Defence Services, the Director of Contracts is responsible for the disposal of all obsolete, waste and surplus stores with military formations and units. Sale of stores by public auction proved a popular method of disposal and beneficial to both the Defence Services and the buyers. The method was extensively used, resulting in an increase of approximately Rs. 1,00,000 in the proceeds as compared with the previous year.

The Imperial Bank of India arranges the delivery, free of bank charges, of sale documents to the buyer, on payment being made. The concession has proved to be of great value and convenience in effecting the early clearance of stores sold.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 12.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	97	69	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	106	84	—	—	—0.1
Akola	105	81	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	98	73	—	—	—
Ajmer	85	71	—	—	—0.1
Ahmednagar	99	76	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	96	65	—	0.3	+0.1
Allahabad	103	73	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	103	72	—	—	—0.1
Bareilly	101	77	—	—	—0.1
Bombay	87	77	—	—	—
Bangalore	91	67	—	—	—0.3
Bhopal	100	75	—	—	—
Baroda	100	71	—	—	—
Belgaum	95	73	—	0.3	—0.1
Bahawalpore	89	63	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	99	78	—	0.4	+0.3
Bellary	101	76	—	1.1	+0.9
Bhavnagar	100	72	—	—	—
Chittagong	89	—	—	3.1	+1.9
Calcutta	99	78	—	1.5	+1.1
Cuttack	105	77	—	—	—0.4
Cawnpore	105	80	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	92	80	—	0.7	+0.1
Colombo	84	74	0.5	5.9	+2.7
Cheerapunji	73	62	—	1.5	—3.7
Cocanada	89	78	—	—	—0.1
Cochin	88	78	T	2.0	+0.6
Dehra Dun	90	64	T	0.1	—0.1
Delhi	95	71	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	84	61	—	—	—0.4
Darjeeling	60	46	—	0.5	—0.3
Desa	92	67	—	—	—
Dalhousie			0.3	1.2	—0.2
Fort Sandaman	63	46	0.3	0.7	—
Gorakhpur	101	80	—	0.1	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	102	74	—	0.4	—0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	89	69	—	—	—
Indore	97	74	—	—	—
Jhansi	103	76	T	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	103	72	—	—	—
Jacobabad	90	64	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	89	68	—	—	—0.1
Karachi	80	73	—	0.1	—
Kodaikanal	65	52	—	1.7	+0.1
Khandwa	104	79	—	—	—
Lucknow	103	74	—	—	—0.1
Ludhiana	92	65	—	0.2	—0.2
Lahore	86	62	0.1	0.1	—0.1
Lyallpur	85	61	—	—	—0.3
Multan	90	64	T	—	—0.1
Mysore	93	70	—	0.1	—0.2
Madras	88	75	—	—	—0.1
Marmagoa	86	78	—	—	—
Malegaon	102	75	—	—	—
Mussoorie	69	50	T	0.3	—0.2
Mahableshwar	88	69	—	—	—0.3
Murree	56	39	0.2	1.2	—0.3
Mount Abu	78	60	—	—	—
Masulipatam	90	77	—	—	—0.1
Mandalay	101	74	—	—	—0.2
Mangalore	90	80	—	—	—0.2
Meerut				—	—0.1
Mercara	86	65	—	0.1	—0.7
Nagpur	105	74	—	0.1	—0.1
Ootacamund	70	49	—	0.2	—0.7
Patna	101	71	—	0.1	—
Peshawar	76	58	—	—	—0.9
Poona	101	70	—	—	—0.2
Pachmarhi	94	71	—	—	—0.1
Port Blair	89	78	T	0.6	+0.4
Quetta	60	40	0.1	0.6	—
Ranchi	96	71	—	0.5	+0.2
Rawalpindi	69	51	0.3	0.9	—
Rangoon	100	76	—	—	—0.3
Ratnagiri	87	77	—	—	—
Rajkot	93	67	—	—	—
Sialkot	81	60	0.5	0.5	+0.1
Srinagar	59	41	0.9	1.1	—0.4
Sholapur	102	76	T	0.2	+0.2
Shillong	75	61	—	—	—2.1
Simla	61	49	—	0.4	—0.4
Surat	93	76	—	—	—
Salem	96	76	—	—	—0.5
Trichipoply	96	79	—	—	—0.1
Trivandrum	89	76	1.8	4.7	+3.4
Vizagapatam	86	78	—	—	—0.2

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Weather Report

POONA, April 12.

A Western disturbance caused local rain or snow in Kashmir and East and North Punjab and a few falls in South-West Punjab North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Rajputana. Thunder showers occurred locally in Assam and the extreme South with scattered light thundershowers in the Central parts of the country and Bombay Deccan. The weather was slightly unsettled in the South of the Bay. Temperatures were markedly below normal in most of North-West India.

The chief amounts of rainfall were Sonamarg and Trivandrum two inches; Srinagar, Dras and Cuddalore one; Negapatam three quarters Sialkot Miranshah and Chaman half; Sibsagar, Tezpur Silchar, Rawalpindi, Khushab, Fort Sandeman, Kalat Dalhousie, Murree and Pamban quarter.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.6 degrees 1.7 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees 1.4 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 254 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Bandra Busmen Vindicated

Dispute To Be Referred To Arbitration: Ministry's Interference Tells

BANDRA, Wednesday

The Secretary of the Suburban Busmen's Union writes:—

At last this evening as the result of pressure put on the Bandra Bus Co. by the Bombay Ministry, the Directors of the Company have agreed to refer all the matters in dispute between them and the Suburban Busmen's Union to arbitration. The arbitrator will be nominated tomorrow.

This is the culmination of the six days' successful strike in which 175 men out of a total of 200 employees of the Company participated with great unity and perfect discipline and orderliness.

There was great jubilation at the meeting of the strikers which was held tonight that the justice of the workers' case was vindicated and that the Congress Ministry had forced the employers to agree to arbitration.

LATE KING OF IRAQ

A mammoth meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Wednesday night at Muhammad Ali Road, Bombay, to mourn the death of King Ghazi I of Iraq.

The meeting, which was organised under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League was presided over by Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, M.L.A. and attended by their Excellencies the Consuls-General for Iraq, Iran and Egypt.

TRIBUTE TO LATE GHAZI

Several leaders of the Muslim community paid homage to the memory of the late King in lengthy homilies delivered in Urdu, Persian and Arabic. Every speaker extolled the career of the young monarch, whose untimely death, due to an automobile accident, was not only the loss of Iraq but the loss of the entire Islamic world. He had done more for the cause of the Arabs than any other Muslim Prince. Next to Ghazi Mustapha Kemal his influence was felt throughout the world. The British respected him and it was due to him that the Palestine Conference ever materialised.

Among the speakers, who addressed the audience were Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Moulana Irfan, Moulana Fazlullah and Mr. Saif Azad, the Persian poet.

The meeting which unanimously passed the following resolution terminated after the recitation of prayers by the Arab Quazi, Abdul Gani of Khatri Mosque.

This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay places on record its sense of heartfelt grief and sorrow at the sudden and untimely demise of H. M. King Ghazi I of Iraq which has caused loss not only to Iraq but also to the whole Islamic world. Further it offers its deep condolences to the royal family and the Iraqi nation at the irreparable loss suffered by them and requests the Consul General for Iraq to convey these to proper quarters.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, April 12.

In view of Rajkot developments it is likely that the meeting of Gandhi Seva Sangha Executive to be held on May 2 may now be indefinitely postponed, but a telegram received at 6 p.m. today from Delhi from Mr. Kishorilal Mashruwalla President of the Sangh announces that the Gandhi Seva Sangh will meet on May 3 and onwards.

This meeting of the Bihar Congress Working Committee will be held on May 2 at Brindaban.

PENAL REFORM

Dr. P. K. Sen who has already been advising the Bihar Government on the question of jail reforms left for Bombay last night to attend on behalf of the Bihar Government to attend All-India Penal Reforms Conference to be held shortly. At this Local Government's request he will study Bombay jails and allied institutions there it is proposed to form an All-India Working Committee for Penal Reforms at the Bombay meeting.

Aga Khan Hockey

Jhansi Defence Outplayed

DHYANCHAND'S SPORTSMANLIKE ACCEPTANCE OF DEFEAT

Yesterday's quarter-final between the Jhansi Heroes and Bhopal Wanderers provided a fulfilment of the expected on the one hand and an unexpected surprise on the other. Everybody expected Bhopal to win. What was not expected, however, was the wide margin of 5 goals that separated the two teams.

MARGIN, SOMEWHAT A FLATTERY

And yet, Bhopal were full value for every one of the 5 goals they scored, and their large tally is a fair estimate of their front line's strength as against that of the opposing defence, which was outplayed right from the start. Nevertheless, the margin of 5 goals somewhat flatters the Bhopal team as a whole, as Jhansi should have scored more than once had not the Bhopal defenders resorted to unfair obstructionist tactics to the extent they did.

"OBSTRUCTION" AND OUR REFEREES

Incidentally, the question of "obstruction" does not appear to be receiving the attention of referees as it should, and several glaring instances go by unnoticed day to day. This laxity has fortunately not made a difference to the ultimate result of any games played so far, but at this stage of the Tournament when neck-to-neck finishes are likely to be the order of the day, a single lapse of this nature on the part of a referee can well make all the difference between victory and defeat for a side. Will our referees be alive to this responsibility?

DHYAN CHAND'S SPORTSMANSHIP

The writer of these notes had the honour of a chat with Dhyan Chand after the game. He was all courtesy, and in a spirit worthy of India's captain, he gave the fullest credit to Bhopal for their victory. He declined to comment on the day's umpiring but added that the goal scored by Chote Babu and disallowed by Umpire Lynn was in fact a clear goal. However, he was keen on conveying that he had nothing to complain either in this respect or in any other. And considering the day's happenings, what a beautiful example for local captains to emulate!

THE GAME

After a few even exchanges, the Bhopal front line came into their own, Shakoor and Muneer making themselves conspicuous. In the 5th minute, Bhopal moved on the right and a neat pass saw Siri make a feeble push which was saved. Shakoor, however, was lying handy, and picking up the ball scooped inside the goal to give Bhopal the lead (1—0). In the 7th and 10th minutes again the Jhansi goal had two narrow escapes, Nanhe Lal saving superbly on both occasions. Ten minutes later, Dhyan Chand worked up a good movement to the other end which brought him in close range of the Bhopal goal-keeper, but he was pulled up for sticks in attempting to hit a rising ball. Within the next two minutes, the Jhansi goalie cleared two dangerous situations, but he was unable to prevail for long against an attack that was persistent, and succumbed when Nazir picked up a rebound and sent in a good hard shot (2—0). A little later Dhyan Chand again took the offensive and broke through, but was badly obstructed in the ring, the resultant penalty corner bringing no advantage. Three minutes before half-time, Bhopal went further ahead through Nazir, who put the finishing touch to a fine movement by Muneer.

Within a minute on resumption Jhansi forced a corner which proved abortive. The next 10 minutes saw Dhyan Chand making a few good dashes, but it was evident that he was a lone hand, his colleagues failing to finish even when well-placed.

A DISPUTED GOAL

In the 20th minute, however, Chote Babu broke away after a fine pass from Dhyan Chand, his shot hitting the board just inside of the post, and bounding out again; but Umpire Lynn trusted more to his knowledge of physics than to a point of fact and disallowed the goal. Two minutes after this incident, Bhopal increased their already convincing lead, Siri being responsible (4—0), and a minute before full-time, Ahmed Sher negotiated a penalty bully successfully to bring the Bhopal tally to five goals.

RESULT:

BHOPAL WANDERERS 5 goals.
JHANSI HEROES Nil.

TEAMS:

JHANSI HEROES:—Nanhe Lal; Daya Shanker and Halim: Bannerjee, Bhagwandas and Rahmat; Amer Singh, Chote Babu, Dhyan Chand, Chaube and Sulaiman.

BHOPAL WANDERERS:—Bostan Khan; Ismail and Farooq; Ahsan Khan, Saghir and Fifayat; Ahmed Sher, Siri, Shakoor, Muneer and Nazir.

UMPIRES:—Messrs. Nagporevalla and H. S. Lynn.

TO-DAY'S GAME:

There will be no Tournament game to-day. Instead an exhibition match will be played between Dyhan Chand's XI and the Manavdar XI. There will be an admission fee of annas nine and four respectively to the two enclosures. Passholders will, however, be admitted free of charge.

WHAT NEXT?

Cricket With Golf Balls!

A South African Test cricketer, I. J. Siedle, a shrewd judge of the game, makes a revolutionary suggestion to help to counteract the perfect pitches which prevent definite results within a reasonable time. He suggests that the ball should be altered.

"As you know," he says, a cricket ball cover is made in four quarters, the one seam being sewn from the inside and the other standing uy on the outside. To give bowlers a better chance I would have the ball made maybe a shade smaller but with the two seam both raised and cutting each other at right angles.

"This would help the scientific bowler. If would probably rob a fast bowler of his swing, but as many fast bowlers are just slingers it would not matter a great deal. The men who would be assisted would be the medium-paced and slow spin bowlers, and as they are the men who have to bring science to their aid they are the ones who should be helped."

H. W. Taylor's remedy would be to have a little more grass left on the wickets so as to give the ball a better chance to grip. Nowadays most of the turf wickets look like strips of baked soil, he says.

EASTER SPORTS AT CULVEM

Easter Sunday was a Red-Letter day for Culvem villagers. After many years the Faithful had a chance of attending the Holy Week's ceremonies in the Sacred Heart Church, Culvem. The Children's Choir trained by Rev. Fr. A. J. Colasco played. Hundreds of people fulfilled their Easter duties by approaching the communion rails.

Yet another grand event was witnessed in the afternoon. Organised by Rev. Fr. Colasco with the help and co-operation of the villagers, the village held its Easter Sports, in the Culvem Church compound. Rev. Fr. B. Pinto, Vicar, presided. The programme consisted many attractive items which were keenly contested by the children. Some of the items were open for the elders and roused interest among the large crowd that had assembled from Gorai and Culvem. The most notable of all was 'lifting of a sack weighing about 150 lbs. on the head individually' which was well done by Philip (Sacristan).

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Win back lost youth—take Wincarnis, daily! No need to repine, this marvellous tonic and strengthener will quickly bring back youthful bloom and sparkle. Wincarnis acts instantly—at once fresh rich blood courses through the veins! Health, strength and energy return! Your gaiety and good spirits testify to the wonderful improvement so quickly brought about by

m/w/25

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 22, 1358
Parsi: Avan 10, 1308
Hightide: 6-50; 19-58
Lowtide: 1-28; 12-50
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 55m.
Legislative Assembly 11-30 a.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Improvements Committee at 2-40 p.m.

S. I. SANGEETA SABHA

There will be a musical Concert by Sangeet Ratnakar Ariyakudi Ramanuja Ayangar and Party at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at the Ashtika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

GAEKWAR GRANTS INTERVIEW TO SYED BAWAMIAN

H. H. The Maharaja Pratapsinhrao Gaekwar of Baroda granted an interview to Pir Sayed Bawamian and Pirzada Hakim Sayed Hussen of Bombay on Monday the 10th April 1939, at 4-30 p.m. at Lakshmi Vilas Palace.

"C" WARD CONGRESS

The annual general meeting of 'C' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, 19th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, 418, Kalbadevi Road.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Managing Council of the 'E' Ward Dist. Congress Committee will be held at the Committee's Office at Haines Road to-morrow (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend in time

S. I. SANGEETTHA SABHA

Under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeeta Sabha, there will be a musical concert by Sangeetha Vidwan Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar (Vocal), Master Sankaran (Violin) and Mr. Venu Naicker (Mridangam) at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Admission free to members.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wings of the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Out West with the Hardys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Moonlight Sonata". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Morocco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thanks for Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MAHOMEDBHOY DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 8th April 1939 was 321, of these 209 were males and 112 females.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE

In connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the St. Mary's High School, there will be to-day (Thursday) a cinema show at 6 p.m. and comic selections. The entrance fee is eight annas and four annas. The second Mammoth Whist Drive is at 9 a.m. and money prizes are of Rs. 50.

SARASWAT CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The Second Quarterly Social Meeting of the Members of the Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited will be held at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj Griha on Saturday the 15th April 1939 at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 14th instant.

MODERN PSYCHOLOGY AND ZOROASTRIANISM

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies, Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture in English on "Modern Psychology and Zoroastrian Religion" on Thursday (to-day) at 6-15 p. m. at the Sir J. J. Mody Memorial Hall, 135-136, Apollo Street, Museum East.

PARTY TO DEWAN BAHADUR KAJI

To meet Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, the Chairman and Members of the Bombay Divisional, Fort, Dadar and Girgaum Co-operative Institutes will give an evening party on the terrace of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

On Thursday 13th April 1939, at the Town Hall.

(1) A Talk on "Literacy" by:—
Miss Amy Rustomjee M.A.,—4-45 to 5-15 p.m
Discussion—10 Minutes.
(2) A Talk on "The Beggar Problem" by:—
Mr Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A.,—5-15 to 5-30 p.m.
Discussion—10 Minutes.
After this, there will be an "At Home"

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of "F" Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station near Old Parel Tram Terminus on Saturday, April 15th at 7 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

PARTY TO TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH

Journalists and press proprietors of Bombay are invited "At Tea" at the Gujarati Type Foundry's Offices, at Girgaon-Gaiwadi, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. to meet Sjt. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor, Amrit Bazar Patrika of Calcutta.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley accompanied by Mr. T. E. Streatfield Secretary and Captain P. Arkwright Aide-de-Camp returned from Mahableshwar on Wednesday.

TEXTILE MILL OFFICIALS' ASSOCIATION

A well attended meeting of Textile Mill Officials was held at 9 a. m. on Sunday last at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, under the presidentship of Mr. K. S. Davar, Ex-Superintendent of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co.'s group of mills. It was unanimously decided to form an Association of all the staff of Textile Mills. The name of the Association was decided upon as "The Textile Association (India)." A Provisional Committee was formed to enrol members, collect fees, draft out a Constitution and present the same to the General Body of such enrolled members for consideration and adoption.

THE CAPITOL

Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 p.m.

IT'S THE TALK OF THE TOWN

FILM CORPORATION'S

Tumhari Jeet

Featuring:

CHHAYA DEVI

MUZAMIL
RAMOLA DEVI
& Others.

Gripping Romance!
Tuneful Music!
Hilarious Comedy!

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST DAY!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"OUT WEST WITH THE HARDYS"
with
MICKEY ROONEY.

TO-MORROW!

STAY-IN STRIKERS OF PHOENIX MILLS TOOK OUT A BIG PROCESSION WHICH WENT ROUND THE CITY WITH BIG POLICE ESCORTS YESTERD AY AFTER THE TERMINATION OF THE STRIKE.

LAST DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK

Public Meeting At Dana Bunder

A public meeting to celebrate the "National Week" will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p. m. (S.T.) at Dana Bunder. The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Revenue, will preside and Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Smt. Kantaben Khandwala, Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and others will speak. Loud speakers will be installed.

Speaker Mavlankar To Speak At Vile Parle

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday), the last day of the National Week, at Tilak Mandir at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

MRS. HANSA MEHTA AT THE SARASWAT MAHILA SAMAJ

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Education Minister, Bombay Government, will address today at 5 p.m. a public meeting of women convened under the auspices of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj. The meeting, which will be held at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, is being organised in connection with the National Week which has been celebrated by the Samaj annually since 1921. Mrs. Mehta will speak mainly on literacy and will open a literacy class by women organised by the Samaj.

NATIONAL WEEK IN "G" WARD

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday), when the following speakers will address the meeting. Messrs. Lakshmanshastri, Joshi, V. B. Karnik and others will speak. Mr. I. S. Patel will preside.

NATIONAL WEEK AT BYCULLA

In celebration of the National Week street Corner meetings will be held all over the Byculla Ward to explain the significance of the National Week today (Thursday), evening.

THE TREGEDY OF IT

Mr Purshottam Kanji Hon. Secretary, A.I.S.A. Bombay Branch, writes:

Under the new Constitution every adult paying a monthly rent of Rs. 7-8-0 or, an annual land revenue of Rs. 8, and every woman who can read and write in her own vernacular was enfranchised.

Even under such a wide franchise, only 3 1/2 crores out of a total population of 38 crores were enfranchised.

We appeal to you in the name of these 35 crores who have no food to eat, and the tregedy of it, no work from which to earn a livelihood.

They ask no alms. We bring their products before you. Buy your requirements of Khadi during the National Week celebrations and help the cause.

LITERACY DRIVE AT WORLI

The Hon. Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity writes: That a Committee of the Worli residents for Literacy propaganda is in formation in that locality and that the enrolment of Volunteers has been sarted. Those wishing to enrol as Volunteers and help in the campaign may meet Mr. B. Nigam, the Secretary of the Society, in the premises of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli, between hours of 8 to 11 in the morning and Mr. Vasant J. Pathare from 7 to 10 in the night at the same place. The opening ceremony of the first Adult Literacy Class in this area will be performed by Mr. M. D. Raote on Monday, April 17.

PADDY AND VEGETABLE CLASS AT ANDHERI

Mr. Jabir A. Ali, President, Bombay Suburban District Local Board, writes:-

Under the auspices of the District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, a vegetable and paddy class will be held from Monday the 17th to Friday the 21st April 1939 between 12 noon and 5 p.m. at the office of the Local Board, Cama Road, Andheri.

The Inspector of Agriculture from Badlapur will conduct the class. No fees will be charged, but persons attending the class will have to come at their own expense. The Public are, therefore, requested to take the fullest advantage of this opportunity. They should register their names at the office of the Local Board during office hours till 11-30 a.m. Saturday the 15th instant.

Dr. Miss Jayabala Dhurandhar, M. B. B. S. who has left for London for higher Medical Studies.

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN

"F" & "G" Wards Volunteers' Meeting

Miss Godavari Gokhale writes:—

A meeting of the volunteers and organisers from 'F' and 'G' Wards will be held at Damodar Hall, Dadar at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). All those who have enrolled their names for work in these Wards are requested to attend.

SUB-COMMITTEE OF KANNADA SECTION

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of Kannada Section of Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 14th week of 1939, i.e. the week ended 8th April 1939 were as under:—

The total mortality 544 was 30 less than in the last week and the death rate registered was 24.3 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 14th week of 1938, viz. 794 and the death rate 35.5. The average mortality for the corresponding week during the preceding quinquennium was 612 and the death rate 27.4.

Out of the total deaths, 149 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, small-pox caused 17 attacks (including 3 imported, one each from Cutch-Mandvi, Satara and Malabar) and 4 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There was only one death from Typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 8 attacks (including two imported from Malad) and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 600 as against 736 for the 14th week of 1938, and 602 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-38).

'C' WARD COMMITTEE'S ELECTION

As the following eight Candidates have withdrawn themselves from the contest the Election which was to take place on 16th April 1939 shall not take place.

Persons who have withdrawn:—

1. Sjt. Shivlal Deepchand Patwa, 2 Sjt. Kesarichant Jesinglal, 3 Sjt. Chhotubhai N. Shah, 4 Sjt. Vasantroy Thakkur, 5 Sjt. Parsottam Vithaldas Shah, 6 Sjt. Gordhandas Jamnadas Choksi, 7 Sjt. Chandulal Mohanlal Modi, 8 Sjt. Shampi Jeram Sachade.

Consequently the remaining 25 persons have been declared elected for the Managing Council for the year 1939.

1 Sjt. Yashvant Krishna Parulekar, 2 Sjt. Ganpatishankar Naranji Desai, 3 Sjt. Ratansi Champsi, 4 Sjt. Kameshwar G. Vyas, 5 Sjt. Soondardas Morarji, 6 Sjt. Menaklal Nathalal Vakharia, 7 Sjt. Rajaram Pandit, 8 Sjt. Sarjuprasad Banka, 9 Sjt. Bhanushankar Manchharam Yajnik, 10 Smt. Laxmiben Snatika, 11 Sjt Bhagvandas Kapadia, 12 Sjt. Mohanlal Dipchand Choksi, 13 Sjt. Girdharlal Bapalal Kapadia, 14 Sjt Chandulal Mohanlal Parikh, 15 Sjt. Dhirajlal Keshavram Bhatt, 16 Sjt. Bhavanishankar Atmaram Oza, 17 Sjt Nickaldas Mulchand Multani, 18 Sjt. Gunvant B. Brahma, 18 Sjt. Hiralal Surajmal Parikh, 20 Sjt. Kodardas Kalidas Shah, 21 Sjt. Shrilal Maganlal Bhatt, 22 Sjt. Chhedilal Gupte, 23 Sjt. Manilal Lallubhai Sha, 24 Sjt. Natvarlal C. Modi and 25 Vasudeo Gopal Nimbkar.

CITY STAY-IN-STRIKE CALLED OFF

Matters Of Dispute To Be Referred To Justice Divatia For Arbitration

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The stay-in-strike declared by the eight hundred women workers of the Poenix Mills in Lower Parel last evening was called off this afternoon in view of an agreement arrived at between the Mill Management and the labour leaders this morning, to refer certain matters of dispute to the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia for arbitration.

The agreement was arrived at in the presence of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi and the Commissioner for Labour. The Mills however will remain closed indefinitely due to trade depression—the reason adduced by the Mill Management while notifying the closure of the Mills with effect from the 16th instant. Three thousand Mill workers are therefore faced with unemployment.

Matters connected with yesterday's strike were discussed this morning in the presence of the Home Minister, the Commissioner for Labour and the Police Commissioner. Messrs. Nimbkar and Dange were present on behalf of the Mill workers while the Phoenix Mills were repesented by Messrs. Ramnivas Ramnarain and Madan Mohan Ramnarayan. The Parliamentary Secretary for Labour was also present. After two hours' discussion, it was agreed that certain important matters of dispute be referred to Mr. Justice Divatia for arbitration.

TEXT OF AGREEMENT

The following is the text of the agreement:—

"Whereas disputes have arisen between the employers of the Phoenix Mills and the employees as to whether they are entitled to work or receive wages upto and inclusive of the 15th April 1939 and whereas the parties have agreed to refer the following issues to the sole arbitration of the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, the Chairman of the Labour Inquiry Committee, to wit the following:—

(1) Whether the employers of the Phoenix Mills made or attempted to enforce any alterations in the conditions of work in the reeling or ring frame departments in contravention of the standing orders since April 1, 1939.

(2) Whether the employees of the Phoenix Mills as a whole or of any one or more departments were justified in going on strike on April 11, 1939.

(3) If so, to what relief are the employees justified in striking entitled.

"It is agreed that the award when made shall be binding on the employers and employees.

"It is hereby agreed that the award should be made by the Arbitrator within thirty days and the Arbitrator to take such evidence as he deems proper.

It is further agreed that the stay-in-strike should be terminated forthwith and the employees now in the Mills should vacate the same peacefully without interfering with machinery and the Mills."

In view of this agreement, labour leaders including Messrs. Nimbkar, Dange, Bhise, Patkar, Joglekar and Mrs. Dange went to the Mill premises in the noon today and requested the stay-in-strikers to terminate the strike forthwith. The request was fulfilled without delay. The employees staying on the Mill premises were also asked to vacate the premises as per terms of the agreement

The atmosphere in the Mills was quite peaceful since the declaration of the strike last evening. Elaborate police arrangements had been made to meet any emergency.

CAUSE OF STAY-IN-STRIKE

The incidents leading to the stay-in-strike declared by 800 women workers yesterday are briefly as follows:—The Mill Management put up a notice on March 31 informing the workers that the Mills would be closed indefinitely from April 16, in view of trade depression and asking workers to treat this as fourteen days' notice. The labour leaders and workers allege that yesterday, an attempt was made to induce workers of the Ring frame and Reeling Departments to attend to more machines than they used to, without giving them previous notice. The workers refused to carry out the instructions of the Management. At about 1-30 p. m., the Management put up a notice informing both the day shift and night shift men that the Mills would be closed forthwith instead of from the 16th instant in view of the attitude of the workmen. They were further informed that their wages would be paid on Monday the 17th instant from 2 p. m. Eight hundred women workers resorted to a stay-in-strike as a protest against the closing of the Mills without due notice. The workers remained peacefully within the Mill precincts till the calling off of the strike to-day.

STRIKE CONTINUES IN DIGBOI AND TINSUKIA

Premier And Jawahar Consulted

(From Our Correspondent).

DIGBOI: (By Mail).

Complete strike continues at Digboi and Tinsukia. Five hundred disciplined Red-shirt Volunteers are maintaining peace in the areas. Meetings are being held every morning and evening, expressing workers' firm determination to continue strike until the Company changes its policy and fulfil vital demands of workers. Tinsukia workers and Congressmen offered Satyagraha at Workshop Gate against removing oil wagons from workshop by the help of armed police. Situation took serious turn when armed Gurkhas with fixed bayonets wanted to remove them forcibly. Sjt. Sudhindra Pramanik accompanied by Sjt. Jagannath Upadhay, Ahmed Chowdhury, Bhakta Bahadur and Lachman Singh motored to Tinsukia from Digboi and timely intervened. Sjt. Pramanik reasoned with Police Officials and Satyagrahis whom he persuaded to discontinue Satyagraha on an understanding to clear wagons within two hours and suspend further attempt.

TELEGRAM TO PREMIER

Sjt. Pramanik sent to the Premier, Assam the following telegram:—

"Hitherto persuaded Tinsukia people not to offer Satyagraha, appeal you to issue clear directions to Digboi and Tinsukia Police authorities to act tactfully, not to provoke unnecessary trouble or to contemplate to terrorise workers by armed demonstration, or to interfere with peaceful patrolling of well disciplined volunteers who are maintaining peace. Remind your assurance not to give undue Police and Military help to suppress peaceful strike and urge effective intervention.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND JAWAHARLAL INFORMED

Sjt. Pramanik also sent telegrams to the Congress President Sjt. Subhas Bose and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to make similar request to the Assam Ministry.

Yesterday a huge meeting of workers condemned unnecessary police interference and urged the Assam Ministry to protect workers' legitimate civil liberty and maintain their freedom of assembly and peaceful movements. The situation is quite peaceful.

BHABA HOSPITAL, BANDRA

The total number of patients new and old, treated in the K. B. Bhabha Hospital and the Sir C. J. R. Dispensary, Bandra, as Indoor and Outdoor patients during the Month of March, 1939 is 5017.

The Director of Information writes:—

The Bombay Government has decided to start short-term courses in physical education for primary school teachers in rural areas and in district towns. The courses for the rural areas will begin this month (April), while those in the urban areas will be started from June 1. There will be four itinerant instructors (one for each division) to work in the rural areas while the number allotted for district towns is 40, and each of them will be paid Rs. 60 a month.

LOST THREE STONE WITHOUT DIETING

Much More Energetic since She Reduced

SAYS KRUSCHEN SALTS WORKED WONDERS

Dieting is inconvenient, uncertain in its effects, and sometimes definitely harmful to the health. If you wish to reduce weight, you can do so without discomfort, without danger, by a method that thousands of men and women have followed successfully. Here is a letter describing one woman's experience of this method:—

"I have been taking Kruschen Salts now for two years. I have found them an excellent remedy for fatness. Since taking Kruschen I have lost three stone in weight, and feel much more lively and energetic. I did not diet in any special way. I am sure others would get relief if they would give Kruschen Salts a fair trial. They have certainly worked wonders with me."—(Mrs.) A. M.

Kruschen is a scientific blend of six mineral salts found in the waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of overstout people to reduce weight. Before the first bottle of Kruschen is finished, the fat starts to go. Then, month after month, the scales tell the same story: a few pounds less of superfluous flesh to burden the body and endanger the health.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

The year's freshest fun idea!
Thanks for Everything
ADOLPHE MENJOU · JACK OAKIE
JACK HALEY · ARLEEN WHELAN
TONY MARTIN · BINNIE BARNES
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

TO-DAY—LAST DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

REGAL

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m. 'Ph. 22519.

TO-DAY ONLY!

FROM TO-MORROW!

The Greatest Love Story OF ALL TIME!

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The strike of the employees of the Bandra Bus Company still continues and it looks as if it will continue for a longer period than expected.

The Bus Company, I understand, has sternly refused to come to any settlement, while the Bus Union is trying various ways to make the strike a success.

In order not to inconvenience the public, the Union have arranged to ply cars between Mahim and Jogeshwari and many other routes, carrying passengers free of charge.

CONGRESS SUPPORT

The Secretaries of Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee write as follows for the information of the public:—

"On hearing of the strike by the workmen of the Bandra Bus Company, we paid a visit to the office of the Suburban Bussmen's Union at Bandra to ascertain the facts. From the records placed before us by the Union we found that with respect to the grievances brought to the notice of the Company on December 14, 1938, it had not responded to the workers' request for an arbitration on the points in dispute, one of them being the interpretation of the terms of the settlement reduced to writing and made in September last. In the meantime, the Company suspended and dismissed some workmen without assigning any ground or holding an inquiry.

We requested the Commissioner of Labour to persuade the owners to agree to a conciliation or an arbitration, but the owners have declined to do so."

They therefore request the public to boycott the Bandra Bus Service, avail themselves to the private cars kept at their disposal free of charge and contribute liberally to the Bus Striker Fund.

ATE OPIUM TO END HIS LIFE

Gazihussein about 30 years of age, staying near the Bandra Slaughter House was arrested by the Bandra Police on the charge of taking 10 to 12 annas' worth of opium in the hope of ending his life.

It appears the arrested man not being invited to a jamat dinner tried to do away with his life by taking opium.

As he lay in an unconscious state he was taken to the Bandra Hospital where his stomach contents were pumped out and he was then saved.

He was then arrested and subsequently released on bail and is now awaiting prosecution.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

HINDU DIVORCE BILL

Dr. Deshmukh's Bill to give the right of divorce to Hindu women in certain circumstances seems to have little chance in the present Assembly, thanks to Government's usual alliance with orthodoxy in such matters. Divorce is nothing quite new to Hindu society. Even two thousand years ago several writers of Dharma-Shastras, the basis of Hindu Law, permitted the Hindu wife to divorce her husband in certain well-defined circumstances, such as the husband's impotence, lunacy, suffering from a loathsome, incurable disease, desertion, or prolonged separation. It is true that later writers on Hindu Law, while continuing to permit the husband to remarry during the lifetime of the first wife, denied the wife the same right in any circumstances. Nevertheless many Hindu communities still retain the old custom of divorce. Dr. Deshmukh's Bill seeks to extend the right of divorce to all Hindu communities in some of the circumstances specified by the older law-givers. It is thus stricter than the ancient Hindu usage and provides as follows: "Notwithstanding any custom or law to the contrary a married Hindu woman shall be entitled to claim a divorce from her husband under the following conditions, namely: (1) if her husband acquires impotency which is incurable any time after the marriage; or (2) if her husband changes his religion; or (3) if her husband married another woman while the first marriage is in force; or (4) if the husband has deserted her for a continuous period of three years."

No New Custom

In judging the merits of the Bill the public should first consider its principle that the institution of divorce, which is now confined to some Hindu communities, deserves to be extended to all. We cannot imagine any just grounds against such extension. From the purely ethical point of view it should be obvious that, if unfortunately a marriage ends in a clear failure, it is at least a lesser evil to annul the marriage and permit either party to remarry than to keep up the mockery of the first marriage. All progressive communities all over the world recognise divorce, and merely because now-a-days some individuals abuse the right it is not just to deny the right to all. There is hardly a good thing which cannot be, and has not been, abused. Even among Hindus the problem is not to inaugurate a new custom altogether but rather to restore fully an old one or to extend the existing one. It will not do to object that for Hindus marriage is a sacrament and not a mere contract. If the idea of a sacrament were incompatible with divorce even on reasonable grounds, how could the ancient law-givers permit divorce and how could divorce still exist among several Hindu communities? The fact is that whatever objection there is to divorce is due only to the tyranny of recent usage for which there is no rational justification. The usage itself would have changed in recent years if it were not bolstered up by a rigid law based on an illiberal and one-sided interpretation of the Shastras.

A Modest Measure

Coming now to the details of Dr. Deshmukh's Bill, we note that it permits divorce to women only and that too on only a few grounds. For instance it does not permit divorce for cruel treatment of the wife. Moreover, the Bill says nothing about maintenance, custody of children and some other consequential matters connected with divorce. Sir N. N. Sircar, the retiring Law Member, made capital of these shortcomings. But the Bill can be amplified in the Select Committee without seriously altering the principle of the Bill. If it is urged that any extension of the right of divorce to the husband alters the principle of the Bill, the adoption of the measure even without the extension will be a reform so far as it goes. Nor can it be a big grievance to the husband, who has the legal right to marry a second wife during the life-time of the first on any ground whatsoever. Sir Nripendranath also argued that very few women would go to the courts to take the shelter of the law. But that is no argument against the Bill. It is rather an evidence that the Bill will not be abused, as the orthodox people contend it will be. Moreover, if the Bill is so amplified as to permit divorce for cruelty, the number of women seeking its aid will not be negligible, as may be seen from the working of the Hindu Divorce Act of Baroda. In any case whether a few or many women exercise the right to divorce, the right itself should be conceded to them. It is clear, however, that the present Governmen of India will not help the reformers in such a matter, be the Bill before them never so modest. Such legislation will have a better chance in the provincial legislatures. Mr. Bhogilal D. Lala M.L.A. has already given notice of a comprehensive Bill permitting divorce, to be moved in the Bombay Assembly. Similar measures should be tried in other provincial legislatures. The very propaganda that they will involve will have a great educative value and will hasten the advent of social reform on a wide scale both through legislation and otherwise.

Unjustifiable Interference

Mrs. Munshi did well to withdraw her resoution in the Legislative Assembly urging Government to consider the feasibility of taking steps to prescribe only one set of Text-Books for adoption by all the registered schools in this Province and not to leave the matter to the discretion of the Principles of the schools in the interests of the pupils, parents and guardians. Strictly understood, the resolution is undesirable even if it is workable. Be it noted that the resolution applies to secondary as well as primary schools, to unaided as well as aided and Government schools. Fixing the curricula and standards of instruction for all schools is necessary for the purpose of ensuring minimum progress. But even in such a matter regidity is not considered good from the educational point of view and a fair measure of descretion is given to teachers in all progressive countries, except in the totalitarian States. On educational and other grounds Government have also to permit the use of certain books and ban others. To go further and compel uniformity even in the selection of permitted books is to carry authority too far. There is positive danger when the selection of one set of books and the rejection of another has any connection, however remote, with the ubiquitous communal problem.

Even on purely pedagogic grounds a dead uniformity of text books cannot be commended. There are well-marked different types of students and their text books must differ accordingly. The actual teacher and the headmaster are the best judges in this matter. Merely because some teachers needlessly change their books, all the teachers should not be deprived of their right to select the books most suitable to them. A good way to prevent indiscriminate selection is for Government not merely to permit a large number of books but also to recommend particularly the best among them, giving clear reasons for the preference. The teachers' selection will then naturally be confined to these specially recommended books.

A Letter To Dr. Schacht

By D. F. Karaka

Herr Doctor,

I am one of the journalists who have not come to interview you. I believe in respecting the privacy of a public man visiting this country on a "holiday." I am also particular about the people I interview. But I do feel that in fairness to you, before your holiday begins you should know exactly how we feel about your presence here in our midst and the reasons for our feelings. So that when you go back to Germany, you can at least tell your Fuehrer that this country may not have been very cordial, but it certainly was honest to you.

Normally when a foreigner visits our country and expresses to us that he is a tourist, we generally believe him. We have also the reputation of being courteous to our guests. It is one of the inherent traits in our Indian character never to attack a man who is a guest in our house, even though he may be uninvited. There is one exception to that and it is in self-defence. When we find that our own country is endangered by the presence in our midst of a stranger, we have of necessity to say what we feel. You are one such person. Your presence here in India is on a most dangerous mission—dangerous as far as our country is concerned, and you might as well-know that everything possible will be done to hinder your movements at every stage and to put you continually in the limelight wherever you go, so that your very presence in India will be a cause of embarrassment to those who may be foolish enough to harbour you. I do not remember any other occasion when we have been so ungallant. But likewise there has never been the necessity.

* * * *

When we "persecute," I do not mean the sort of persecution you understand. We have no concentration camps here. We are a comparatively simple people, who have not reached the high watermark of civilisation which the Third Reich has attained under the guidance of your supreme leader. Nor perhaps have we a Government at the centre who will have the commonsense and the foresight to hinder you. If it had, you would never have landed on the shores of this country—not even as a tourist. But there is a legion of journalists all over this country who will persecute you, till every paper every day will tell you exactly what India thinks and feels. Believe me that will be sufficient persecution. If Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's son meets you at the Mole Station we cannot possibly object. But if Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai offers to Dr. Schacht the cotton from his mills, it may be possible to make sure that there is no cotton in his mills to give. These things are possible in this country, where the whole machinery of Government has been thrown out of gear. What in comparison is the machinery of a handful of mills? So that if public opinion is really strong in this country, you can be assured that you will go as empty-handed as you have come. I think there is enough sense of national pride in men of the high calibre and integrity of Seth Ambalal Sarabhai to respect the wishes of his countrymen even though it may be at some considerable sacrifice to his self. The Sarabhai family is known and respected in this country and it is not because of their wealth, but because of what its individual members have done for this country. And you may not know this, Herr Doctor.

* * * *

You may rightly ask why there is this great antipathy towards you. Are we not prepared to believe a gentleman's word that he is merely on a tour and the answer is "No—We are not prepared to believe it." Germany has proved to us beyond any shadow of doubt that it is not worthy of giving, much less of keeping a gentleman's agreement. From the time that Mr. Lloyd George fumed over your reference to "the scrap of paper" till to-day, you have done everything possible to show that to you—the German people, blue-blooded, Aryan and all that—the Gentleman's word does not mean very much. You are here, we say, for the purposes of your country's gain and if you are here on a holiday visiting the beauties of the country, we would advise you to postpone your sight-seeing tour to another occasion.

I think a time has come when the Government of India should take a little cognisance of the wishes of the people. The various Provincial Governments should do well to express their

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

DANGER TO ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

Fascist Propaganda In Arab Countries

By A Correspondent

Last year the correspondents of Fascist newspapers in the Near East met in Jerusalem to discuss "Methods and Activity" in the Arabic countries. At this meeting, "German Interests in the Near East" were considered and the centralisation of the whole activity of the Fascist agents in Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Egypt was agreed upon. In addition, German and Italian agents came to an agreement on joint action in the Arab countries.

Headquarters At Cairo

The headquarters of the central propaganda agency of German Fascism in the Arab countries is in Cairo. Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda spends £3,000 monthly in Egypt alone for propaganda purposes. The Fascist agents recently set up a branch of their centre in Jidela (Yemen).

At the same time, many German wireless stations and the Italian sending station at Bari intensified their agitation in the Arabic language. These radio transmissions incite the Arabs against England and France, and by working on the religious feelings of the Arabs, are designed to utilise the Arab national liberation struggle for Fascist interests.

The German agents spread the rumour that in Germany many Christians are going over to the Mohammedan religion.

Fascist Culture Clubs

The Germans in Damascus circulate proclamation in Arabic which have been printed in Berlin. Hitler's "Mein Kampf" was translated into Arabic, and is spread among the Arabs. There is, of course, one small difference between the translation and the original text. In the Arabic translation the sentence which states that the "Arabs belong to an interior race" is simply omitted. Goebbels' Ministry has ordered every German living in Arabia to circulate this book to at least 10 Arabs.

The Fascist agents in the Arab countries have recently been opening one "Culture Club" after another. In Damascus the club, "Nadiul Arabi", was opened.

German fascists are also establishing similar "clubs" and organisations in Egypt. In spite of the fact that the Egyptian Government has forbidden the members of such organisations to wear uniforms, the German Fascist agents continue to organise their storm troops. The commander of these storm troops recently gave a sudden command for mobilisation to convince himself of their state of readiness. Two hours after the command was given the members of the organistion were gathered in Maadi near Cairo.

Women As Spies

German and Italian Fascism does not limit its activity in the Arab countries to the founding of "Clubs" and to Fascist propaganda. The Gestapo and O. V. R. A. have woven a net of espionage over these countries. Like a swarm of locusts, hundreds of women, Gestapo agents, invaded the Near East as cabaret actresses. They all engage in Fascist propaganda and compile valuable reports. There are 300 such "Actresses" in Egypt, 150 in Syria, about 200 in Iran and 20 in Iraq. Before their departure for the Near East they took a course in espionage in Hamburg. They come singly or in groups to the Arab countries. Many women are also sent here as dressmakers, teachers, typists, bank clerks, news photographers and private employees. Specially chosen, pretty girls try to find positions with Government officials. The flood of German and Italian "tourists" to the Near East is becoming ever larger.

Arabs As Cannon-Fodder

In a lecture in Rome last year, the German Fascist professor Max Grun, declared: "Italy, with the help of the Arabs, could deprive the English Mediterranean fleet of fuel by destroying the Mosul-Haifa oil pipe lines." Raids and sabotage on the oil-pipe line are becoming ever more frequent of late. Japanese agents are also carrying on subversive activity in the Arab countries, especially in Yemen and Saudi Arabia. They devote special attention to the military preparation of these countries.

These evidences of increased Fascist activity in the Near East strengthen the conviction which every upright man must draw, that Fascism leads to war and the enslavement of the people. They show further that the Fascist war-makers are seeking to gain for themselves a place d'armes in the Near East in order to use the Arabs as cannon fodder in their attack on the peoples of Europe.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCE PERTURBED!

Quite an impressive ceremony was witnessed in Burgos when Sir Maurice Peterson presented his credentials to General Franco, and it is rather noteworthy that the main setting was furnished by Moorish troops acting as escorts both to Britain's Ambassador and to Spain's Dictator. There were, of course, mutual assurances of good relations, friendship and sympathy. But what exactly they amount to is rather significantly clear from a Paris message of the same date. Marshal Petain, the French Ambassador at Burgos has returned to Paris "unexpectedly" to confer with M. Daladier on three subjects, the first two being "the failure of Italy to withdraw her troops from Spain", and "Spain's adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact". Marshal Petain's hurried visit to Paris is a confirmation of the fact that the civil war has reduced Spain to the position of a vassal of the Axis. This was bound to happen —thanks to the Anglo-French policy of "non-intervention". What is worse is that this vassalage now directly menaces France and Britain.

WHOSE FAULT?

We have published an interesting account by a correspondent of Nazi propaganda in Arab countries. The details given by our correspondent show how ingenious, thorough and insidious these activities are and how systematically the Nazis have gone about the business of mobilising Arab opinion for their own purposes. But much of the credit for this work should go to—Britain and France. It is they who have made of the Arab countries a fertile soil for the Nazi seed. It is they who by their cynicism and ruthlessness are driving the Arabs, with their legitimate aspirations to liberty and freedom and to the right of owning what belongs to them, into the arms of Germany and Italy. What is worse the British and the French still do not realise what they are doing.

GALLANT RESISTANCE

That Italy is not going to occupy Albania easily is revealed from a recent Paris report. According to a statement from the Albanian Legation mountain tribesmen are giving a fierce fight to the invaders and are supported in their resistance by officers of the regular army under the leadership of two Princes. The struggle they are putting up is, indeed, gallant and evokes admiration. But it also emphasises the sad tragedy of Albania: helpless, resourceless and without even the moral support of those whose duty it was to do something for her. It would be wild optimism to expect that the Albanian patriots would repel the invasion. They are destined to go down but they will go down fighting. And let us hope that the loss of their indepedence and liberty is temporary and that Albania will again rise, in due course of time, as a free country.

CHINESE VICTORIES

While fear-stricken Europe is still wondering how when and where to call a halt to the Axis Terror, heartening news comes from the Far East. The Chinese who have at last got the upper hand and have assumed the offensive are reported to be scoring victories both in the North and in the South. They have yet to travel a long and tortuous distance before they reach the objective: the complete defeat of the invader; and the real, final fight has only just begun. But the situation shows that the tables have now been turned. The recent victories are a prelude to a rapid and unbroken succession of triumphs if only the democratic Powers will, at least, refuse to play the game of the Japanese.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria are the two Balkan countries which are supposed to be under the influence of the Axis Powers. This has been quite true uptil now. But the activities of Germany and Italy have caused serious flutter even in these two countries. Yugo-Slav public opinion, as we saw yesterday, is openly shocked. Now comes the news that Yugo-Slavia is taking military precautions in the districts bordering on the Yugoslav-Albania frontier. This is a pointer to an important change in her attitude. More significant is the report from Bulgaria, hitherto a pronounced opponent of the Balkan Entente. There was a Nazi Party in Bulgaria, which in spite of having been declared illegal, was allowed by the Bulgarian authorities to continue its existence. It has now been actually suppressed and its leader interned. The meaning of all this is that every single State outside the anti-Comintern group either supports actively or sympathises with an anti-aggression front—provided it is formed.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Muscular inactivity is the parent of much ill health.

* * *

The bank wrecker may be bailed out, but the bank usually sinks.

* * *

All some men want is half a chance, but the majority prefer the whole.

* * *

Divorce is a pleasant subject when it frees one from an unpleasant master.

* * *

Many a self-made man would have fared better, had he let the contract out to somebody else.

* * *

If people wouldn't bite until they find out whether it is bread or stone, there would be fewer dental parlors.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Polish Corridor is a ticklish problem in northern Europe. The Balkans are afire with schemes and counter-schemes. If Italy takes Corfu Britain is in danger of losing status in the Eastern Mediterranean. The Suez right of way to the East might go. ...

From Spain comes further danger—not from General Franco so much as from Italy. Gibraltar could only be protected from a determined attack from the land by a land army. Great Britain cannot afford to relax her control of the entrance to what is to-day a free and open international lake

—Anglo-India.

* * * *

"The prohibition stunt (sic) is sure to cripple the financial resources of the Provincial Government....."—Sir Reza Ali.

Hurray. Muslim League Zindabad. Also its eminent leaders. Amen.

* * * *

We are confident that Muslim League Ministers in the Muslim Provinces of Bengal and the Punjab will reject such ridiculous absurd "stunts" as Prohibition.

Indeed they should further increase the financial resources of their provinces by encouraging drink among their people. This is the best service possible to Muslims who are so backward.

* * * *

GERMANS CLIMBERS FOR INDIA
Attempt On Himalayas
—Headlines.

Good heavens?

* * *

According to a contemporary Dr. Schacht is very angry because the Bombay Press has been very "nasty" to him.

Poor Dr. Schacht! Every one seems to be "nasty" to him. Even Dr. Urchs, the Fuhrer of Germans in India. For, at a private meeting of Germans he welcomed Dr. Schacht particularly because anti-German feeling was growing in India

* * * *

The king interrupted his Easter vacation at Windsor, rushed to London on Tuesday and discussed international developments with Mr. Chamberlain for 80 minutes.

He came. He saw. But did his Majesty conquer the British Premier and his realism?

Let's hope he did.

* * * *

Reports of an intensification of British efforts to form a "Grand Alliance against aggression" have caused satisfaction in America.

Isn't it rather premature, and hadn't the Americans better wait and see that the Grand Alliance doesn't turn into a Grand Betrayal?

* * * *

"Hong Kong, April 11.

Japanese troops are to-day reported to have landed on the coast, about four miles to the north of British territory."

—Reuter.

We knew that the Chinese were going to provoke an aggression against Britain.

A stiff warning must immediately be sent to Chiang-kai-Shek.

* * * *

Latest reports from China claim that the Chinese are scoring victories on all fronts.

This further intensifies the danger of a conflagration in the Far East.

And we wonder if a mere warning to Chiang will be sufficient. Something definite must immediately be done to "localise" the conflict 'a la' Spanish civil war.

* * * *

General Franco and Sir Maurice Peterson, the British Ambassador, were both escorted to the ceremony of presentation of credentials by Moorish troops.

It was of course a dramatically realistic compliment to both Franco and Peterson.

But we do feel like sympathising with the poor deluded Moors.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS
(By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Doctor Schacht will address the Princes Committee to-day in camera on the dynamics of Economic and Political Administration.

(2) Doctor Weizmann has gone to Cairo to communicate to the Egyptian Prime Minister his offer of a National Home for the Arabs in Palestine.

* * * *

Wife: 'Do you know, I have a very little mouth. In the glass it doesn't look large enough to hold my tongue.'

Husband (testily): 'It isn't!'

British Press Advocates Guarantees To Balkan Countries

Britain Can't Disinterest Herself In Eastern Mediterranean

LONDON: April 11.

The Italian invasion of Albania is widely commented upon by the British Press.

The "Times" says that in Eastern Mediterranean Britain has too much at stake and, therefore, even if she would, she could not disinterest herself in this part of the world. The paper adds that the invasion of Albania is wholly incompatible with the Anglo-Italian Agreement.

The 'Daily Telegraph' urges British guarantee to Greece without qualification or delay on the lines of the guarantee to Poland.

The 'News Chronicle' advocates negotiation of reciprocal guarantees with the Balkan countries, and says that Russia's co-operation is essential for the success of an Anti-Aggression Front.

Morning Press comments fully on the international situation.

The "Times" says that on the occasion of the pledge to Poland Parliament focused the settled determination of the nation to take every step necessary to resist any attempt to dominate world by force or threat of force. "This determination has since been stiffened by the Italian assault upon Albania with threat which is implied to other Balkan countries. In this country resentment has been deeper because on the face of it invasion and military occupation of Albania are wholly incompatible with the recent Anglo-Italian Agreement which, it had been hoped, would bring about relations of mutual confidence between the two countries. Great Britain could not, if she would, disinterest herself in this part of the world. She has too much at stake in Eastern Mediterranean whereas in the Mediterranean in general she seeks no exclusive position but is resolved to maintain a position which menaces no other country and is itself a guarantee of freedom upon the great international highway."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "Strategic implications of the invasion of Albania are as obvious as they are serious to all Balkan States, and especially to Greece and Jugoslavia. If a non-aggression front is to be feasible, and a larger scheme does not quickly mature, it is essential that the British guarantee already given to Poland should be available to Greece without qualification or delay. True enough, Government have received reassurances from Signor Mussolini since the lightning stroke at Albanian independence was delivered but it is no longer possible to rely upon assurances alone?"

The "News Chronicle" says that guarantee to Poland is not enough and by itself may have dangerous consequences, and suggests that similar reciprocal guarantees should be negotiated at once with Greece and those other Balkan countries which now feel their independence threatened. The "Chronicle" further urges that Russia must not be left in the background as her adherence to anti-aggression front is imperative for its success.

The "Daily Herald" recalls that throughout British History even in most isolationist periods any threat to British Mediterranean interests swiftly drew this country out of isolation into decisive and effective action.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "Clearly if we are to make any sort of stand we shall have to extend our network of commitments but it will be with even more justification than in our commitment to Poland for, in working with Greece and Turkey, we are working for our own immediate Mediterranean interests."

The "Yorkshire Post" says: "Considering the complete untruthfulness of Italian assurances regarding Albania and the equivocal nature of subsequent explanations, it would seem to require something more than a repetition of such declarations to relieve in any degree the anxiety of the British Government."—B. O. W.

ITALY'S MIGHT

One Million Under Arms

ROME, April 11.

It is estimated on the basis of an official Communique issued to-night that Italy now has over one million men under arms.

The Communique confirms that more Reservists have been called up but states that no other classes will be called up unless exceptional circumstances occur.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN TRIBESMEN FIGHT ITALIANS

Italians Claim To Have Captured Two Towns

PARIS, April 12.

According to authorised sources, states the Albanian Legation, fierce fighting occurred this morning at Mati Dibra, Argyrocastro and Elbassan, where mountain tribesmen supported by officers of the regular army were fighting under the leadership of Princes Sali and Hussein, both of whom are former pupils of Saint Cyr. the Italians claim to have occupied both Argyrocastro and Elbassan.—Reuter.

YUGOSLAVIA CALLS UP RESERVISTS

Military Precautions On Albanian Frontier

BELGRADE, April 12.

Although the Yugoslav attitude towards the Italian occupation of Albania has not been officially declared, certain military precautions have been taken and several classes of Reservists have been called up mainly in the districts bordering on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier.—Reuter.

1912-17 RESERVISTS CALLED UP IN POLAND

WARSAW, April 12.

Reservists belonging to six classes of 1912-17 were called up to-day. The men concerned are listed as unfit for normal military service. They are called up annually for auxiliary service but not usually before autumn.—Reuter.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

Informal Committee Of Ministers Considers Draft Instrument Of Accession

BOMBAY April 12

At the conclusion of the day's meeting the following communique was issued;

"The Informal Committee of Ministers assembled to-day at the Nizam's palace in Bombay to consider the Draft Instrument of Accession and its schedules dealing "inter alia" with Federal subjects and the administration agreements.

The Committee had before it the opinions of Counsel appointed by the Chamber of Princes and certain individual States. It will meet again to-morrow when Railways and Finance will come under review.

"The Committee met under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari."—A. P.

Defence Measures In Malta Relaxed

MALTA, April 12.

The tension existing for the past few days is considered to-night to have relaxed The situation was officially described as normal. Army defence measures have been relaxed.—Reuter.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

Name Of Dr. Benes Suggested

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Many men and women of distinction in the academic world and in the arts have expressed to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee their support of the nomination of Dr. Edward Benes for the Nobel Peace Prize of 1939.

They include forty occupants of chairs at British universities.

Sind Assembly Congress Party

KARACHI, April 12.

It is understood that a Sind Assembly Congress Programme Conference will be held at Hoosri in the first week of May next.—United Press.

PALESTINE PROBLEM

LONDON, April 12

Reports that the Egyptian Ambassador in London, now in Cairo, has conveyed British proposals for a settlement of the Palestine problem find no confirmation in London where it is understood that the proposals are still under consideration. Delay in producing a final draft is believed to be due to the illness of Mr. Macdonald.

The Egyptian Ambassador, it is understood, is in possession of replies from the Colonial Office to queries, which were put to him from Cairo on behalf of his co-delegates at the Palestine Conference.

He is expected back in London in a few days bearing the Arab delegates' views in regard to the Colonial Office replies.—Reuter.

British Beat French In Boat Race

CANNES, April 12

The Cambridge and Oxford boat-race crews competed against French crews to-day in races taking place on the open sea over a course of 1500 metres.

Cambridge beat the Club Nautique de Nice by two lengths in time of five minutes 22 seconds and Oxford beat Toulouse by one length in time of five minutes forty seconds. Neither of the British crews were extended and they could have won with much greater margon—Reuter.

TRANS-BORDER GANG BUSY

PESHAWAR, April 12.

Four Hindus were kidnapped and one was wounded during a raid by trans-border marauders numbering about 60 yesterday noon on village Road, ten miles distant from Dera Ismail Khan.

Enquiries made here show that the retreat of the gang has been cut short making likely the arrest of the entire gang.—United Press.

NAZIS ACTIVE IN ENGLAND!

Scotland Yard Keeping Close Watch

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Home Office is reviewing the position regarding Nazi agents in Britain.

Following recent questions to Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons, Scotland Yard's Special Branch has carried out an extensive check-up of such agents now living here.

This investigation is now almost complete.

Within a few days it is understood, Special Branch detectives will be in a position to supply the Home Office not only with the full list of agents now known to be in this country, but of the recent activities of each.

During their inquiries, Special Branch men have travelled to most of the important cities and towns in England Scotland and Wales.

NAZI INTIMIDATION.

Particularly close investigation was made of the allegations that there is more than one organisation in London alone which exists mainly for the purpose of pro-Nazi propaganda.

It has been officially stated that all such organisation are being "closely watched."

Suggestions that Nazis in London are being intimidated to join such organisations and that they are forbidden to work for Jewish employers have also been investigated.

Sir Samuel Hoare has already stated that any case of intimidation reported will be followed by "appropriate action."

BULGARIA CHECKS NAZISM

SOFIA, April 12.

The Minister for the Interior has dissolved the Bulgarian National Socialist Party "The Ratnizi," which was rapidly growing with branches throughout the country and was supported by Germany.

A police communique states that although the organisation was forbidden by law, the authorities allowed it to continue in recent months on the ground that it was patriotic.

The communique adds that they found that "the Ratnizi" was planning a change of regime to instal another form of Government and that it was necessary to take drastic measures. The Leader of the Party, Professor Kantaroseff, has been interned.

The news of the dissolution of the Party has been received with satisfaction by the general population.—Reuter.

CANCEL BARRAGE DEBTS

KARACHI, April 12.

It is understood that the Sind Congress propose to observe shortly a day to be called "Sukkur Barrage Debt Day" to express their earnest desire for the cancellation of that debt which, they consider to be "clog in the wheels of progress of the province."

Similarly there is a move to observe separately a "Corruption Day", an "Anti-Corruption and Retrenchment Day" and "Jangirland Day" this year.—United Press.

IMPEDIMENTS IN RAJKOT NEGOTIATIONS

Muslims Demand Weightage

VIRAWALA MEETS GIBSON: DEPUTATION WAITS ON MAHATMA .

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 12

Durbar Veerawala's hand in negotiations was perceptible from the trend of discussions between Gandhiji and the Muslim deputation also from the discussions with the local leaders. So far as the nature of the deliberations could be traced they covered presumably a wider field than representation on the Reforms Committee. Muslims appear, in their interviews with Gandhiji, demanding separate electorate for their community and also they want one-third reservation of seats in the Assembly and 33 per cent. weightage in the services even though their population is in the State is only 11 per cent.

The Muslim deputation is again meeting Gandhiji tonight but under such circumstances how far it would be possible to reach an amicable settlement between the Parishad and Muslims is a question. The Muslim deputation arrived at Anandkunj at time of wiring and is closeted with Mahatmaji.

Durbar Veerawala is reported to have gone to Mr. Gibson's residence this afternoon.

The Jam Saheb and some other princes met here in the Nawanagar bungalow to discuss about Rajkot Kumar College.

SEARCH FOR PERSONNEL

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, April 11.

The personnel of the Rajkot Reforms Inquiry is engaging the attention of Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Muslims and the Bhayats are seeing Mr. Virawala everyday a number of times.

The Thakore Saheb is unyielding. It is expected that Gandhiji will tide over this difficulty by placing four Hindus and one Muslim of the choice of the Parishad, one Muslim and one Bhayat of the Thakore Saheb's choice and three officials, one of whom will be president. It is understood that Gandhiji is in constant negotiation with the Viceroy.

RAJKOT TALKS MAKE SLOW PROGRESS

RAJKOT: April 12.

The progress of negotiations in connection with the Rajkot impasse is slow.

Consultations have been in progress for the last four days but it appears that not much ground was covered so far.

Even to-day—the fourth day of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi in Rajkot,—there seems to be an atmosphere of uncertainty everywhere, and in this connection Gandhiji's remark "I don't know what will happen" immediately after his interview with the Resident, Mr. Gibson, yesterday only confirms the present uncertainty.

It appears that the delay in submitting names is due to the anxiety of Mahatmaji to see that all classes of His Highness' subjects, including Muslims, are adequately represented on the committee. He is, therefore, consulting as many people representing all shades of opinion as possible. It is believed here that his yesterday's interview with Mr. Gibson was in this connection. The final recommendation of names will be submitted in the light of all this discussion.

As negotiations are being delayed, it will not be surprising if, in view of the uncertain position here, Gandhiji is unable to proceed to Calcutta to attend the meetings of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C.

RAMDURG DEPUTATION SEES MAHATMA

RAJKOT, April 12.

A deputation from Ramdurg waited on Mahatma Gandhi this morning again, and had a prolonged discussion with him on the present political situation.

The members of the deputation acquainted Mahatmaji with the details of the recent police firing at Ramdurg, wherein seven persons were killed and about a hundred wounded. It is understood that Gandhiji was also apprised of how in the "melee" that ensued between the police and a provocated mob eight members of the police party were killed.

It appears that Gandhiji advised the deputationists to collect specific documentary evidence of police oppression, and asked the State's people to be perfectly non-violent, even under the greatest provocation.

The deputation is leaving Rajkot this noon.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was closeted this morning with the Praja Prishad workers for some time.

RAMDURG ENQUIRY

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI, April 12.

Mr. Andaneppa Dodmeti, member, Bombay Assembly and member of the Ramadurg Enquiry Committee appointed by the States Sub-Committee of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee arrived here to-day.

The Ramadurg Enquiry Committee will begin work immediately on the arrival of Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Gupta who are expected here on the 14th instant when they will proceed to Ramadurg.

Chinese Forces Within 10 Miles Of Canton

Japanese Suffer Heavy Defeats In North And South

Japanese To Initiate Parallel Drive Along Motor-Road To Changsha

LONDON, APRIL 11.

CHINESE SUCCESSES IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA ARE CLAIMED IN A TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THE TELEGRAM SAYS THAT IN NORTH KIANGSI CHINESE FORCES HAVE DRIVEN THE JAPANESE TWELVE MILES TO THE EAST FROM KAOAN. MEANWHILE A CHINESE FLYING COLUMN HAS TURNED TO THE NORTH WITH THE OBJECT OF ATTACKING THREE POINTS TWELVE MILES APART WITH FENGHSIN AS THE APEX OF THE TRIANGLE.

Further northward Japanese concentrations indicate that the Japanese may initiate a parallel drive along the motor-road to Changsha. Japanese-controlled highways in Hupeh are in imminent danger of being severed owing to the Chinese capture of several points.

THE CHINESE IN SOUTH CHINA HAVE REACHED DHIHCHING WITHIN TEN MILES OF CANTON.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ENTER NAMTAU

HONGKONG, April 11.

The landing of Japanese troops was apparently due to the intention to clear the border areas of guerillas. The Japanese have entered Namtau near the border and several fires are reported from Namtau.—Reuter.

TONNAGE OF JAPANESE SHIPS

TOKYO, (By Air Mail)

"The Communication Ministry in Japan intends to increase the total tonnage of ships in Japan to the level of 6 million gross tons by the end of 1941, showing a sharp gain of approximately 2,000,000 tons over the present tonnage," said Mr. Suyehikho Shiono, Communication Minister, at a meeting of the committee relating to a Bill calling for the financing of ship construction in the present session of the Diet.

Mr. Shiono added that the aggregate tonnage of vessels will be further increased to 7,500,000 gross tons by the close of 1942.—United Press

CHINESE ENTER HONAN?

LONDON: April 12.

Chinese and Japanese cables state that severe fighting is proceeding following Chinese offensive in Shansi and Honan. Both declare that the Chinese are attacking Kaifeng, Capital of Honan, but while the Japanese claim that the Chinese attack has been repulsed, the Chinese claim to have gained the outer wall and entered the South Gate. They say that street fighting with Japanese garrison is going on.

The Japanese admit that Chinese Divisions are attacking in South Shansi, from where they had claimed that all Chinese forces had been driven away many months ago. But, whereas the Japanese state that all attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses, the Chinese declare that the Japanese are withdrawing to the North, towards Tatung-Puchow Railway, after failing to drive the Chinese from mountains.

The Japanese claim to have disloged 2,000 Chinese troops from strong positions, 35 miles to the North of Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

The Chinese admit that the Japanese have recaptured Kaoan, 30 miles to the South-west of Nanchang, after the Chinese had recaptured Kaoan, four days ago.—Reuter.

FATHER AND SON BEHEADED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BERLRIN, (By Mail)

A father and son were beheaded here recently for betraying military secrets to a foreign power.

Johannes Mikolajevsky, aged 45, and his 22-year-old son Fritz, were found guilty of passing information—which Fritz obtained while on military service to the agent of a foreign power, presumably Poland. They lived at Kustrin, near the Polish frontier, at the time of the offence.

This brings the total of executions in Germany this year to 40, nearly all of them for alleged espionage.

HARTAL IN BENARES

BENARES April 12.

The Hindus of Benares are observing a general hartal to-day as a protest against the promulgation of a 24-hour curfew order. The order which was imposed on the Hindu population only was enforced for three days and terminated this morning.

The communal situation has improved. A few Muslim shops opened to-day.—A. P.

SUKKUR,—The second batch of seven volunteers left for Sholapur to participate in the "Satyagraha" movement in Hyderabad State. More volunteers are being enlisted.

New Order In Far East

"Japan Must Be Stronger To Reject Interference From Foreigners"

TOKYO: April 12.

Prime Minister, Baron Hiranuma, revealed that the Government planned to station troops in various parts of China for a lengthy period. He said their task would be to maintain order and help the new Chinese regimes to become stabilised and also carry out military operations to suppress the Kuomintang Government. Japanese policy included Continental development and replenishment of national resources.

Baron Hiranuma also declared: "It is clear as day that the construction of a new order in East Asia will be impossible unless Japan is strong enough to reject unwarrantable interference and oppression by foreign countries."—Reuter.

FARR-BURAN FIGHT

LONDON, April 12.

Tommy Farr is six/four on favourite to beat American Red Burman in to-morrow's twelve-round fight at Harringay.

Promoter Sidney Hulls says he has offered Max Baer to fight with the winner in London.—Reuter.

"THE MOST BEWITCHING SMILE ON THE INDIAN SCREEN....."

—Says the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" about—

HANSA

in BOMBAY TALKIES' FINEST COMEDY:

Nav-Jeevan

CO-STARRED WITH

RAMA SHUKUL

Rightly called

Screenland's Most Popular Comedy

Supported By:—

MUMTAZ ALI, SAROJ BORKAR, V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA, RAJ MOHAN, RANI BALA

Now in THIRD Week

DAILY: 4-30—7-15—10 P.M

ROXY

World Achievement

A New Alloy

Wonderful experiments that lead to marvellous discoveries are so common in this new age of science that perhaps we overlook them.

A recent victory of the steam-engine may be regarded as one of the most dramatic achievements of the big world of mechanical engineering. In the past the steam-engine has been blamed as being wasteful, and its efficiency has been surpassed by other machines, but it has now been so greatly improved that to-day it stands first in the field.

This conquest is the result of alloying a little chromium or tungsten or nickel with the steel of which steam boilers are made. These new alloys will not melt until they reach a temperature much higher than the older steels, and in consequence a temperature of 750 degrees Fahrenheit (which caused the old type of boiler to glow red) can easily be surpassed.

The new steels of the stainless type are so much stronger that engineers are now using steam at something approaching a thousand degrees, and the efficiency of these new boilers and turbines is already so great that once again the steam-engine stands first among all power units.

By blowing hot air into the furnaces instead of cold to supply the oxygen necessary for combustion, by heating the water before it is pumped into the boiler, and by using powdered coal, and a hundred other ingenious devices, the efficiency of the steam turbine has been raised again and again; but behind all these advances lies the marvel of the new steel alloys—the little bit of strange metal which, put in the melting-pot with the iron, raises its melting-point and toughens it to an incredible degree.

Bombay Assembly

Responsibilities Of Legislators

"NOT MERE SCHOOL CHILDREN"

Resolution Against "Absentee Members" Withdrawn On Kher's Telling Appeal

THE PROBLEM OF SECURING AN ADEQUATE AND REGULAR ATTENDANCE OF THE MEMBERS ENGAGED THE ATTENTION OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WHEN AN OMNIBUS RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT, MOVED BY MR. M. M. PATIL, CAME UP FOR DISCUSSION ON WEDNESDAY.

The mover of the resolution desired that the Members of the Assembly should attend three-fourths of the number of days of a current session, and a certain number of hours every day. Failure to do so would disqualify him from receiving his salary during the period intervening between that session and the one following.

Jhabvala Goes Ahead

MR. JHABVALA WENT A STEP FURTHER AND WANTED THE NAMES OF THE DEFAULTERS TO BE NOTIFIED IN THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, COPIES OF WHICH, HE THOUGHT, SHOULD BE POSTED AT ALL PRINCIPAL PLACES.

The Leader of the Opposition had not a particle of sympathy with the absentee members and said: "OUR VALIANT NEROES ARE OTHERWISE ENGAGED WHILE ROME IS BURNING."

"Champion" Of Absentees

The absentee members, who, by the way, constitute a formidable majority in the House had, however, a strong champion in Mr. Phadake who, in a speech replete with humour, pleaded the cause of the "unfortunate absentees."

Kher's Telling Appeal

Mr. Kher was in entire agreement with the intention of the resolution, namely, to secure a better attendance in the Assembly, but he was strongly against the proposed remedy. He, therefore, opposed the resolution and appealed to the mover to withdraw the same.

Mr. M. M. Patil satisfied with the explanations withdrew the resolution

Proceedings In Detail

Mr. M.M. Patil moved:—

"The Assembly recommends to Government that in order to secure an adequate and regular attendance of the members of the Assembly, requisite amendments might be made and rules framed as to require all members to attend meeting of at least three-fourth of the number of days on which the House may be sitting and on each day of such attendance to be present for such minimum number of hours as may be prescribed by rules and to provide that a member failing to attend for the requisite number of days in any particular session shall not be entitled to receive any salary during the period intervening between that sessions and the sessions following."

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved an amendment adding the words that the names of such persons should be notified in the Gazette as a defaulter and copies thereof to be posted to all important places.

"LET THEM RESIGN."

Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, Leader of the Opposition, supporting looked to right and left and said: "Look here, look there, look everywhere" and added "What a sad spectacle we have in the House."

The basic idea of the resolution, according to him was to inculcate a sense of responsibility among the members of the Assembly. He thought that the members by their continued absence, were betraying the trust and confidence reposed in them by the electorates. If they thought that the salary they got was not sufficient and, therefore, could not attend, they ought to resign. He suggested that the pay might be done away with and the members be given increased daily allowance. The "Legislative Neroes" of Bombay, he said, are otherwise engaged, while Rome is burning.

Mr. Jhabvala remarked that the absentee members were treacherous to their constituencies, but his sympathies went in a great measure to the "yawning members of the House."

Mr. Phadake, though personally in favour of the resolution, sympathised with the huge majority of the absentee members and championed their cause

There was nothing in the House to be enthused over he said. The speeches were tedious and monotonous and full of repetitions. There was no variety or amusement in the House, nothing to please the eye or the ear. There was not sufficient space for all the 175 members in the Hall. There was no recreation or dainty dishes (Laughter).

The Government would go on whether the members were present or not. Absence of members, must therefore be considered as "golden". It was fortunate that the members did not sign the register by proxy.

Mr. Jakadi then made a speech in Kanarese, and though few understood it, everybody seemed to enjoy it.

KHER'S OPPOSITION

Mr. B. G. Kher, opposing the resolution stated that the resolution treated the members of the Assembly like children or criminals. That was not fair or decent. The resolution was also an indirect invasion on the electorates.

The mother of parliaments, he stated had 640 members but the sitting accommodation in the House was only for 400. This showed that all the members were not expected or intended to be present. And the quorum for the House of Commons was only 40. He wanted the members to realise that attendance in the Assembly was only one of the many duties of a member.

He admitted that he was in whole-hearted agreement with the intention of the resolution, which was to secure a good attendance in the House. He was in perfect sympathy with the object of the resolution. But the remedy proposed by the members was not the correct one.

Further, the attendance in the Bombay Assembly was not so bad as was sought to be made out. In 1937, the average attendance was 159 in a House of 175. In 1938, it was 120. No statistics was available for the present year. Anyway those who supported the resolution had not made out a case.

LEGISLATORS' EMOLUMENTS

The Prime Minister then read out figures of salaries of the members in different legislative assemblies in different part of the world including the House of Commons. Coming to the provincial assemblies, he stated that in Sind there was a provision for reduction of salaries of members during their absence. In Punjab they were contemplating such a move. Even in the Bombay Assembly Rules, there were some provisions. The members, he thought, were wrong in assuming that there would be greater attendance of salaries were cut.

What should be done, he asked to ensure greater attendance of members. The remedy proposed was not the correct one. He agreed with Mr. Phadke that the constituency would give the proper answer at the proper time if the members were continuously absent and did not look after their interests.

He resented the suggestion made by one of the members of the Opposition that the Congress members were dumb creatures incapable of delivering speeches. And said "What an amount of self-control they have to exercise not to speak. They are capable of making as good if not better speeches than the members of the Opposition.

He could quite appreciate a few members yawning while monotonous speeches were going on in the House and others preferring the delights of the lobby.

The salaries given to the members, he said were not given merely for their presence in the Assembly. It was paid for their work throughout the year. So it would not be fair to deprive them of their pay. Concluding he appealed to the mover to withdraw the resolution as the debate on the question was sufficient for the purpose the mover had in view.

Mr. M. M. Patil then withdrew the resolution.

PAYMENT OF WAGES

The House considered the resolution moved by Mr. Jhabvala recommending to Government to appoint a Committee to consider the rules framed by the Government of Bombay under the Payment of Wages Act and to suggest suitable changes, if and where necessary.

Mr. Jhabvala, speaking in support of his resolution, stated that the number of factories in Bombay, which came under the Factories Act were 2,108, and the employees numbered 433,991. Payment of Wages Act was brought into force in Bombay in 1937 and the Government framed about 24 rules in connection with the same. These rules, Mr Jhabvala thought were found to be in several cases defective and it was time that changes were made. In doing so, he hoped the Government would seek the co-operation of the workers in drafting new rules.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary, opposed the resolution on the ground that Mr. Jhabvala had not made out any case to change the rules. Mr. Nanda further said that Mr. Jhabvala had not pointed out any defects in the rules but merely criticised the administration of the rules. Further no complaints had reached the Government regarding the rules. He therefore opposed the resolution, which when voted on was lost without a division.

RENT INQUIRY REPORT

Will Be Out Within Four Days

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, replying to supplementary questions said that the report of the Rent Enquiry Committee will be out within three or four days.

Questioned why the report of the Committee had not been published as yet, the Minister stated that the report was delayed because the prolonged session of the Assembly at Poona detained four of its members at Poona. Considerable time was required in collecting and sifting data and difficulty was also experienced in fixing dates convenient to persons who were requested to give oral evidence.

The printed answer also stated, "The Committee expects to submit its report in March, 1939."

This prompted Mr. Wagh to suspect that 1939 was a misprint for 1940.

Replying to Mr. Jhabvala Mr. L. M. Patil stated that the Government when they prepared answers expected that the report would be ready by March.

Mr. Jhabvala wanted to know whether the Government could at least give now any idea as to when the report would be ready.

Mr. L. M. Patil:—Within three or four days.

The members of the Independent Labour Party put a large number of supplementary questions on the alleged harassment and ill-treatment of the scheduled castes of Vadali village in Jamner Taluka.

The Prime Minister stated that an application was received by the Mamlatdar from five Mahars of Vadali complaining that the Police Patil of the village did not allow a marriage of their (Mahar) caste to be solemnised and demanded some money from them. A report signed by some Panchas of the high caste Hindus of the village, which accompanied the application, also stated that the Police Patil did not allow the procession of two Mahar bridegrooms to pass in bullock carts through the village gate and as a consequence the marriages could not be solemnised at the fixed time. And since then the Police Patil had stopped them from doing Government work and from collecting bread from the villagers.

On receiving the application, the Mamlatdar and the police sub-inspector went to the village and instituted personal inquiries. It was found that the Police Patil did not allow the Mahars to take the bridegrooms in question in a marriage procession in a bullock cart and also that there were factions in the village and that the officiating Mahars were found to be neglecting Government work.

WARNING NOT ENOUGH.

The Prime Minister stated that the Mamlatdar did not take any action beyond warning the Police Patel not to stop such processions in future and the officiating Mahars against the neglect of Government work. The other allegations made in the application were not true.

The Government, however, was not satisfied that the warning given to the Police Patel was adequate and the Government therefore proposed asking the District Magistrate to take disciplinary action against the Police Patel. The Prime Minister further said that it was also the Government's intention to take disciplinary action against any public servant who failed to carry out the Government's declared policy on the subject.

Mr. B. G. Kher remarked that the Police Patel had no business and was not justified in harassing the Mahars. Disciplinary action, he said, might range from warning to dismissal.

Questions on the deposit for Municipal and district Local Board elections elicited the information that the Government had under consideration the question of amending the election rules to the effect that deposits payable by candidates belonging to the scheduled classes and backward classes should be one-fifth of the deposit payable by other candidates.

Case Against Seven I. C. E. Directors

The case in which seven directors and members of the Indian Cotton Exchange, Ltd., are involved, came up for hearing before Mr. W. K. Mankar, at Mazgaon Police Court, on Wednesday afternoon.

Sub-Inspector Gawde cross-examined by Mr. Balubhai Desai, defence counsel, admitted that he had no evidence to prove that the defaulter's transactions in connection with the entry of 200 bales "Mandi-Pete" were cut. He could not say that the Emergency Committee of the Exchange was functioning.

The case stands adjourned to Thursday.

NATIONAL WEEK AT NAGPUR

Dandekar's Allegations Against Rightists

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 10.

Yesterday a public meeting was held at Rajaram Library to celebrate the "National Week". Mr. Poonamchand Ranka, President of the Nagar Congress Committee was in the chair. Messrs. Dandekar, Awari, Maganlal Bagdi and Seth Poonamchand Ranka spoke.

Mr. Dandekar who spoke first made some allegations against Rightist leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Avari who spoke next repudiated the charges made by Mr. Dandekar and took him to task for the allegations against the Rightist leaders. After Mr. Awari's speech, Mr. Maganlal Bagdi asked the permission of the chair to challenge the statement of Mr. Awari.

In his speech, Mr Bagdi said as far as they worked within the Congress Constitution, none could drive them out from the Congress fold. The Congress had given a right to every Congress man to criticise the Congress leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi.

The allegations that the Congress Socialist Party had joined hands with the Khare Group was intolerable to them. He categorically denied the allegation.

Mr. Poonamchand Ranka deplored the unnecessary controversy between the previous speakers. He asked them to unite under the banner of the Congress and further the cause of National independence and not to criticise revered leaders of the Congress. Those who think that the decision of the majority is incorrect and unjust. They have no other course but leave the Congress. It is not in consonance with the principle to remain in the Congress and criticise those who work in the Congress.

Mr. Ranka made an impassioned appeal to all the Congressmen to respect the majority verdict of Tripuri Congress.

MR. N. DUTT.

Mrs. and Mr. N. Dutt, General Manager, the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society arrived here from Hydrabad by Grand Trunk Express. He was received on the station by Mr. S. K. Ghose, Branch Manager and his staff.

Mr. Dutt had come to inspect the Branch and is leaving tomorrow morning by Calcutta Mail.

E. A. C.'s MEET IN A CONFERENCE.

Extra Assistant Commissioners met in a Conference last week under the Presidentship of Justice Niyogi. About 25 E. A. C.'s from all over the province attended the Conference. More than 200 people were present in the conference prominent among those present were Justice Bose, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Secretary, Mr. C. M. Trivedi, Chief Secretary, Rai Bahadur Chotelal Verma, Rao Bahadur V. N. Deo Additional Sessions Judge Nagpur and others. About 12 resolutions were passed in the conference.

WRESTLING BOUTS.

At Mohan Park Nagpur some very interesting bouts were arranged yesterday in which Arjundas beat Baxisingh by death lock. Abdul Aziz beat Ratansingh and Zibasco Milonowich and Jagatsingh remained equal.

To-day Harbansingh, Champion of the British Empire and Orient is meeting Zibasco Milonowich, Champion of the Yougo-Slovia this evening at the same place.

A SHORT STORY

Iron-Clad

(BY MEREDITH SCHOLL.)

On the train going west, Freda thought it all out. She must never, no matter what the circumstances, let them guess that she had an inferiority complex. Somehow she would have to build up a defence that was iron-clad. Of course, when you considered the matter, especially if you were a stranger, you never would have dreamed that a girl who had just captured first prize in the biggest beauty contest ever held in the East and was now on her way to Hollywood with good chances of becoming a movie star, could have an inferiority complex.

The trouble was that in Hollywood she was going to have a lot more skilled competition than back home. There would be girls there, five all told from other sections of the country, and only one was going to be selected for the part in all American Beauty. Thinking about her four competitors, Freda knew a brief sense of panic. They would all be beautiful, all have a single purpose in mind: to win the coveted role. They would be clever and smart and use every resource and artifice at their command.

Uneasily Freda reflected upon her success back home. She wished she could be wholly certain that first prize had gone to her wholly upon merit. She remembered the two other girls over whom the judges had wrangled so long. Both had been beautiful, possessed of undeniable charm and appeal. Had they been more beautiful than she? Had her father's famous name and prodigious wealth influenced the judges?

That was the beginning of her inferiority complex; that was why she knew she'd have to build up an iron-clad defence. Before the train reached Chicago she had it all figured out. She would give the impression, without boasting, that she was tremendously popular, that men were mad about her, that she had turned down all sorts of offers in order to make this trip. The psychological reaction would be inevitable: Being thought of as desirable would enhance her beauty.

A neat and very efficient young man met the train at Pasadena. Freda was surprised to discover that two of her competitors had been in forward cars. Her heart sank a little when she saw them. They were terrific.

To Freda's surprise she discovered during the next two weeks that her plan was working. This was a period in which the five contestants for the role were entertained and exploited by Hollywood officials and celebrities. They visited all the famous night clubs, went on a tour of inspection of the studios, spent a week-end at Palm Springs and were photographed hundreds and hundreds of times.

Freda loved it, could almost at times forget her fear. Whenever the opportunity offered, which was often, she skilfully unobstrusively, planted her seeds. Before a week had passed she had built an aura about herself. Back East she was popular, desired, an enchantress.

Only once did she have any regrets. And then not because of the general effect she was creating. It was when Craig Franklin asked her if she knew Dana Bridges back in Philadelphia.

"Know him?" she had laughed. "The dear boy! He bought me a diamond so big it was too heavy to wear. And he was quite serious about it, too." And into Craig Franklin's eyes had come a hurt look, a very definite look of self-consciousness and inferiority.

Freda tried now, as she had been trying for five days, to convince herself that whatever Craig Franklin thought didn't matter. He had been extremely nice to her, but this was his job. He was head of the publicity at Pinnacle Studios and he had to be nice to everyone. It was a break for a man in Craig's position to have such nice eyes and a nice smile and to be so kindly. They were his stock in trade.

At last the day arrived when the tests were made. There followed a period of anguished waiting, of trying to appear composed. She was glad to have Craig Franklin with her those days. His mere presence created a soothing effect.

Then came the most important morning of all. A representative of the studio went to her hotel. He tried to smile pleasantly but Freda knew. She knew with an awful sinking sensation that all of her scheming and planning and hoping had failed. Her past had found her out. The lesser quality of her beauty had irritated the eyes of those experts. Someone else had been chosen.

With a little suppressed cry she turned and rushed up to her room. She flung herself on her bed and wept, bitterly. Then she sat up, drying her eyes. She mustn't be a coward. Not now. Whatever else happened she must show them that she could take it.

She packed her bags, clinging to one hope, one terrible yearning. If he didn't come to comfort her, life, it seemed, would no longer be worth living. An hour passed. Two. It was nearing time to leave for her train. Someone knocked at the door. Freda caught her breath, flung it open. It was Craig!

He said simply: "I'm sorry." And stood awkwardly looking at her.

She tried to smile, to pretend it made no difference. Then tears filled her eyes. "It's what I deserve! I was a fool to come here! It's what I deserve!"

"Deserve?" Craig dropped to the divan beside her. "What do you mean you deserve it? That's foolishness. A girl like you deserves only the best there is."

"No." She shook her head. "You're sweet, Craig, but—" And because suddenly she wanted him to know, she told him the whole bitter story. "But it didn't do any good. All my planning and lying. I failed completely."

"No you didn't," he told her. "You fooled me completely. Why I was so convinced that every man who saw you wanted you for his own that I didn't think I had a chance. If you hadn't told me this, I never would have asked you to marry me. Will you, Freda?"

Which was all she wanted, really. Nothing else mattered now. "Yes!" she cried joyously. "Oh, I would have died if you hadn't asked me."

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

Results Of The B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination March. 1939

Passed with Distinction:—No. 20.

PASS:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24.

The Byramji Ratanji Lentin Technological Scholarship has been awarded to No. 11.

The Amelia, Wife of Dr. A. G. Viegas Scholarship has been awarded to No. 20.

NEW ADVOCATES FOR HIGH COURT

Results Of February Examination

The following candidates have passed the examination for the office of an Advocate of the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, held on 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd February, 1939:—

PART I (SECOND CLASS):—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 27, 30, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 48, 50, 54, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 73, 75, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 95, 99, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109, 112, 113, 116, 119, 120, 125, 128, 129, 131, 135, 138, 139, 142, 143, 146, 147, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 166, 170, 174, 175, 179, 182, 183, 186, 188, 189, 191, 192, 193, 195, 196, 200, 202, 203, 206, 207, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230 and 231. Total 122.

PART II (SECOND CLASS):—Nos. 6, 15, 16, 19, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 49, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 61, 63, 66, 68, 72, 74, 76, 82, 85, 89, 92, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 124, 131, 135, 136, 140, 141, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 156, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, 183 and 186. Total 76.

Passed the whole examination (i.e. passed both the parts together at this examination):—Nos. 8 and 15. Total 2.

(Passed the whole examination having passed one of the Parts previously and the other Part this time):—Nos. (in Part I) 30, 48, 86, 91, 101, 125, 142, 150, 152, 153, 154, and 229.

Nos. (in Part II) 19, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 63, 66, 68, 76, 85, 89, 92, 96, 97, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 112, 116, 118, 119, 124, 131, 133, 135, 136, 141, 144, 145, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 156, 161, 163, 164, 165, 167, 169, 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, 183 and 186. Total 76.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Believes in Letting the Future Take Care of Itself **By BUD FISHER**

THIS POSITION YOU'RE APPLYING FOR DEMANDS AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE, DEPENDABLE, INDUSTRIOUS, RELIABLE, HARD-WORKING, UPRIGHT INDIVIDUAL!
THAT'S ME!
3-6
YES, BUT I UNDERSTAND THAT IN THE PAST YOU HAD MANY DIFFERENT JOBS AND NEVER LASTED MORE THAN TWO WEEKS ON ANY OF THEM!
OH, WHY WORRY ABOUT THE PAST?
YES, BUT YOUR PAST SHOWS WHAT I'M TO EXPECT FROM YOU IN THE FUTURE!
OH, DON'T WORRY! I'M CHANGED NOW! NOW I'M INDUSTRIOUS DEPENDABLE, UPRIGHT, HARD-WORKING - I'M THE BERRIES NOW!
YES, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?
WHY SPOIL THE PRESENT BY WORRYIN' ABOUT THE FUTURE?
YOU'RE RIGHT! WHY WORRY?
Fisher

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Literacy Campaign

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the time the Literacy Campaign was decided upon a large number of meetings for propaganda purpose has been held in various parts and addressed by different speakers, and it seems that this side of work will go on till the date of the actual starting of the teaching work on 1st proximo. This propaganda, though good in its own way, would appear, as evidently it was intended to or for, to have made its appeal to the literates for the enlistment of whose sympathy and active collaboration it is, apparently, it is being carried on. So far as the greater number of illiterates themselves for whose regeneration and benefit this campaign is being inaugurated, are concerned, I am afraid these meetings either do not reach all of them, or wherever they have reached, it is not possible to expect them to have imbibed and understood the spirit which actuate them or in which they are held, viz. to bring home to them the necessity and importance of their taking advantage of the literacy campaign in order thereby to banish their illiteracy. In order to make a direct appeal to the sense of the illiterates and to rouse in them the curiosity to the required pitch, as to why they should 'en masse' take advantage, without any hesitation or reservation, of the present move for free teaching of the three R.'s, I am inclined to think that it would have the desired and desirable effect, if some such demonstrative method as going round about the nooks and corners of the various parts of the City, where mostly these illiterates find their 'rendezvous' at the different hours of the days or evenings, in radio-equipped lorries or motor cars or other conveyances, and dinning into the ears, as it were, of these illiterates and thereby drawing their attention to, the significance and imperative urgency of their having to get rid of the demon or darkness of illiteracy by joining the classes that will be started for the purpose, be adopted or resorted to. This method was tried in the case of the Prohibition Campaign, and a Literacy Campaign Week might as well be observed very soon, particularly because it is likely to facilitate the work of the organisers, which, speaking from my personal experience, at present occupies more than 10 or 15 minutes, sometimes, with each individual who has to be persuaded to join the classes. The time thus saved is likely to enable the organisers to arrange for more centres in any particular locality, which it becomes difficult to report about due to the snail pace at which alone any private propaganda can at present be made to take effect upon those who are approached, whose interest in the case of many though alive to the charm or attraction of their being made literates, is not sufficiently aroused to the pitch of having to agree readily and without hesitancy, to the suggestion to come and join the classes. This in its turn entails the loss of so much valuable time which I believe could be saved and put to other activity connected with the campaign itself, in case the minds of the beneficiaries be sufficiently aroused by some such method as suggested herein.

I hope you will kindly publish this in your widely read paper and that it will receive its due attention at the hands of those concerned.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. PRABHU,
Advocate.

Bombay April 10.

The Dowry System

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Sind Assembly deserves to be congratulated on giving a lead to the country in suppressing the most evil custom of dowry.

Will all the popular Congress Governments in general and the Government of Bombay in particular—as dowry is a dominant evil in that Province—follow suit and ensure either total abolition or the strictest limitation of this evil by passing legislative measures?—Yours etc.,

DHIRAJLAL DAHYABHAI DESAI.

Byculla Municipal School

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is well-known fact that the Byculla Municipal boys and girls' school is one of the biggest municipal schools containing a large number of boys and girls of tender age. The school is situated near the junction of the Clark Road, De Lisle Road and the Byculla 'S' bridge where the traffic is very heavy. Motor cars run up and down in speed and on account of the peculiar construction of the bridge one cannot know about the car coming from the bridge till it gets down on the road junction. The said school is near the bridge and in such circumstances there is every possibility of accidents to the school children, while coming to and leaving from the school and also during the school recess. The school children are in the habits of crossing the roads by running and sometimes they are tempted to play on the roads. We, the teachers, warn them not to go out of the school premises and we even punish them for disobeying our warnings. But our warnings and punishments are of little use, as, after all, children are children and they will never leave their childish habits. So I have to request the Police Commissioner through your paper to see that something is done to protect the school-children.—Yours, etc.

Mrs. RUBYBAI EZARA KOLATKAR,
Head-Mistress,
Byculla Municipal Marathi Girls' School.

Wanted Matriculation Centre In Ratnagiri

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Few University Senators can have any idea of the expenses, hardships and troubles the candidates, who come from the Konkan Districts, are put to when they appear for the Matriculation examination. They have to run to Bombay or up-Ghats, where they first come into contact with surroundings, quite alien to their own. They have to accommodate themselves in squalid hotels, or with distant relatives, who receive them with scanty courtesy and kindness.

The Ratnagiri District, including the Sawantwadi State, boasts of no less than fifteen High Schools, which send up candidates for the Matriculation examination. If the University doyens instead of viewing the matter from a calculating stand-point, be pleased to find ways and means to fix a suitable centre for the examination, in this District from the next year they will really confer a boon on the boys and girls, who go up for the examination. Karwar and Goa candidates also will hail such a centre near-by. The Ratnagiri District High Schools' Association will, it is hoped, make a move in the matter.—Yours etc.,

Vengurla. B.B.N.

They Know Not What They Do

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, the Congress workers of the Barrabazar District, beg to state that the speeches delivered at the meeting held on the 26th March, 1939, at the Shradhanand Park, at the instance of the various District Congress Committees of Calcutta, have grievously hurt our feelings and in view of the fact that the name of the Secretary of the Barrabazar District Congress Committee was also published, without his consent, as one of the conveners of the said meeting, we consider it to be our duty to publicly disassociate ourselves from what happened at the said meeting. Suffice it to say that the unbecoming expressions and abuses which were publicly hurled at various respected leaders and ex-Presidents of the Congress by responsible speakers at the said meeting were of a highly deplorable character and no useful purpose would be served by reproducing them now. To say the least, they were inconsistent with the dignity and traditions of Bengal. As a protest against the above a meeting of the Congress workers of the Barrabazar District was held on the 28th March, 1939, at which a resolution deploring the attitude and the abusive speeches of the speakers at the Shradhanand Park was passed. The speech of a responsible office-bearer like the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee which was delivered at the said meeting in a highly provocative tone deserves particular notice. It was for the first time that resolutions passed at the annual session of the Congress were openly deprecated by a responsible office-bearer like the Secretary of the local Provincial Congress Committee. Such speeches in our humble opinion, are not likely to further the cause of democracy in any manner and are on the contrary bound to strike a fatal blow to the prestige and the dignity of the Congress organisation in this country. We yield to none in our great respect and regard for Rashtrapati Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose and we pray for his speedy restoration to health and vitality. But, at the same time, we wish to make it clear that we cannot permit attacks of the character that were made on several leaders and ex-Presidents of the Congress, including Mahatma Gandhi at the Shradhanand Park meeting to be made without strongly protesting against them—not out of any provincial sentiment, but in the interests of the solidarity and unity of the Congress organisation. In the above connection we wish to express our disappointment at the attitude of some of the nationalist press of Bengal, which has not given publicity to the views of those who thought it necessary to make a protest against the speeches made at the Shradhanand Park meeting. We are sending this statement again to the English nationalist press of Bengal and we hope that it will not be suppressed as other previous statements emanating from office-bearers of the Barrabazar District Congress Committee have been suppressed. To ensure publicity we are sending copies of this statement to the press in other parts of the country and we hope that adequate steps will be taken by the authorities concerned to consider the situation arising out of the present deplorable state of affairs. We believe that a majority of the people of Bengal are strongly opposed to the views expressed at the Shradhanand Park meeting, but for reasons which need not be described here, they have not thought it necessary to make any effective protests against the undignified manner in which the present controversy is being carried on. We have great hopes that it will not be long before the people and leaders of Bengal will realise the harm that demonstrations like that held at the Shradhanand Park are causing to the good name of Bengal and that they will devise effective measures to put a stop to them.—Yours etc.,

Jewanlall Pandit, President, Barrabazar District Congress Committee; Madanlall Misra, Vice-President, Barrabazar District Congress Committee; H. P. Bagaria, President, East India Jute Association, Ltd.; Shambhu Prasad Varma, President, Ward No. 7 Congress Committee. Ram Manohar Singh, Secretary, Ward No. 7 Congress Committee; Hari Shanker Sharma, Asstt. Sec. Barra. Dist. C. C.; Satnarain Misra, Sec. Ward No. 8 C. C. and Member, B.P.C.C.; Ram Singhasan Singh, Sec. Ward No. 6 C. C.; Srikant Thakur, Editor, "Vishwamitra"; Jagadamba Prasad Shukul, Member, B.P.C.C.; Shivnath Shukul, Mem., B.P.C.C.; Matadhar Ray, Asstt. Sec., Ward No. 7 C. C. and several others.

carried unanimously
All in favour?.....carried.....another proposition settled. And as the familiar words "Have a Cigarette?" pass around it is plain to see Player's Magnums are also "carried unanimously." The familiar lifebuoy packet and tin are everywhere.....And there's generally a sound reason for such solid public preference.....in this case particularly sound—
Player's Please
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT
MAGNUM SIZE
PLI169

MEDICO WINS IN APPEAL?

Federal Court Orders Case To Be Sent Back To Sessions Judge

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Federal Court to-day gave judgment partially in favour of Dr. Hari Ram Singh of the Punjab Provincial Subordinate Medical Service who appealed against the Lahore High Court's order for retrial on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of a stock of medicines and falsification of accounts.

The appellant, who argued his own case, contended in the main that the consent of the Governor of the Punjab under Section 270 of the Government of India Act was necessary for the trial in the lower courts and had not been obtained.

The court to-day ordered that the case be sent back to the sessions judge of Dera Ghazi Khan for hearing on the merits as regards the charge under Section 409 Indian Penal Code (Criminal Breach of Trust); that the order of acquittal passed by the Sessions Judge be set aside and that the proceedings under Section 477 A of the code be quashed for want of jurisdiction, the consent of the Governor not having been obtained.

"It will be open to His Excellency," proceeds the order, "after considering the facts of the case, to give the consent to a fresh prosecution under Section 477 A if he should think fit: and it will be equally open to the sessions judge to order a retrial if he is satisfied that the joinder of a charge which the court had no jurisdiction to hear has prejudiced the accused person in his defence and thereby occasioned a failure of justice."—A. P.

MONEY-LENDERS' ACT & PROV. LEGISLATURES

Appeal Against Patna High Court Judgment

NEW DELHI, April 12.

An appeal has been filed in the Federal Court against the judgment of the Patna High Court declaring section 16 of the Behar Moneylenders Act to be void.

The Section gives power to the executing court to assess the value of the property sought to be sold. The point for determination in the appeal is whether the provincial legislature is competent to enact any law relating to the subject of "money lenders and money lending" in contravention of the existing Indian Law on the subject.

The appellants are Babu Ram Nandan Prasad, Narain Singh and others.—A. P.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Non-University Courses To Be Instituted

Government has sanctioned the following proposals for the expansion and development of the activities of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

An inspector will be appointed for cotton judging and also an honorary lecturer will be appointed, who will be a businessman able to give the students undergoing University Courses the benefit of his practical knowledge of the business world.

As regards the Non-University Courses, Diploma Courses in Accountancy and Secretarial Practice will be instituted. The former will meet the demand for a diploma in accountancy of a status similar to the Government diploma in accountancy, and the latter is to meet the demand for training in secretarial work. A fee of Rs. 50 per term will be charged from every student for each diploma course. In the case of students taking up both the courses a fee of Rs. 75 per term will be charged.

India Must Set Example

NO COUNTRY BETTER FITTED TO INTRODUCE PROHIBITION, SAYS FOREIGN DOCTOR

DR. G. ORISSA TAYLOR HAS ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING OPEN LETTER TO "ALL IN INDIA WHO ARE STRIVING FOR PROHIBITION" FROM THE NILGIRIS.

I have been watching with the deepest interest the struggle that is going on in this country for Prohibition, and I think many of us feel you should know that there are very many of your American and European guests who are struggling with you towards the same end. I have known India since my earliest days when my parents were in Orissa in the days of the eighteen fifties.

This is my fourth visit here and I have been congratulating you in my mind on the deep conviction I have that if there were ever a country in which Prohibition should succeed, it is yours Religions which have swayed you for centuries have taught you the unwisdom of giving way even in moderation to the use of alcohol, in fact is it not definitely forbidden by your sacred writings?

Let me urge you not to be swayed by those who do their best to advertise and promote the sale of intoxicants in your midst. Let me urge you to gird all your armour on and be resolute in your determination to rid your country of one of the greatest foes of our happiness in England. For 20 years I lived and worked in the slums of London, and I could tell you many tales of the utterest misery I myself saw almost daily in the homes and lives of our working people.

DRINK INCREASES MURDER.

Amongst other things I have been privileged to do in India is my latest job acting as Medical Officer in tea estates. I have met, therefore, many planters, but never "one" who would think of introducing toddy shops or beer into his lines. I know perfectly well that the percentage of deaths would go up amazingly and we all know that murder and acts of violence would increase if we were ever foolish enough to take that step.

The nutrition and general health of villagers in India is on so low a level that I hesitate to think what would happen if promiscuous drinking were allowed and encouraged in this country.

Every one knows that "all" classes in India will be better in every way if alcohol is kept out of their reach. They would save money, their health would be better, their powers of self-control would be increased, and so in company with the thousands of Americans and Europeans who are your guests, let me wish you all the greatest success and God's richest blessing in your Titanic struggle against what is for your eternal undoing if you fail, and if you succeed, as I believe you will, it will be an example which Americans and Europeans might do well to follow.

Solicitor's Lien On Client's Property

MR. JUSTICE WADIA'S IMPORTANT RULING

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court heard the application made by Burjor H. Vakil, a solicitor of the High Court to recover Rs. 774-11 in respect of his costs in a suit filed by Anwar F. Lalji against Ibrahim F. Lalji and others.

In that suit, the petitioner had acted for the defendant, Adam F. Lalji.

The plaintiff, Anwar Lalji had certain proceedings against Adam Lalji in which an order for costs was made in favour of Adam. The plaintiff having failed to pay this, Adam obtained a warrant for the attachment of the plaintiff's property.

The plaintiff, however, deposited the amount with the Sheriff under protest.

Ultimately, in the suit, a consent decree was passed under which Adam had to pay Rs 59,860 to Anwar.

Mr. Justice Somjee, on Anwar's application, ordered that the sum of Rs. 774-11 deposited with the Sheriff be set off against the decree for Rs. 59,860.

The petitioner now claimed that he had a lien on the amount for his professional work, which was to be regarded as a first charge.

JUDGMENT

In the course of his judgment, his lordship observed that the courts had always held an attorney's lien to be the first charge by way of protection of his interest. But this was subject to a consideration of the rights of his clients and other parties. It had been laid down that an attorney could not claim a higher right than that of his client.

In the present case, Adam had to pay Rs. 59,860 to Anwar and he could not demand his costs from the former. Under such circumstances, the petitioner could not affect Anwar's right to set off the amount against his decree under Mr. Justice Somjee's order.

His lordship dismissed the application with costs.

JAPANESE' GOODWILL FLIGHT TO IRAN

CALCUTTA, April 12.

The Japanese aeroplane "Soyokaze" which is on its goodwill flight to Iran carrying presents from the Emperor and War Minister of Japan to the Crown Prince and Princess of Iran, landed at the Dum Dum aerodrome this morning.

The party which consists of Mr. Turuoka, Secretary of the Foreign Office, Lt. Commander Eguchi of the Imperial Navy, Mr. Okubu, Chief of the International Section of the Airways Bureau of the Communication Department and six others, were given a rousing reception by the Japanese residents of Calcutta on their arrival.

The party will take off to-morrow morning and expect to reach Iran on April 14 or 15.

Mr Turuoka informed the "United Press" that their journey from Tokyo to Calcutta had been very comfortable and they had no trouble on the way.—United Press.

PHILIPS presents

FOR those who want the finest radio money can buy, here it is! This new Philips receiver Type 291 is the first set in the world to have Electrical Bandspread Tuning—a device which gives you a 10 inch tuning scale for each of the 13, 16, 19, 25, 31 and 49 metre bands! In addition this 9-valve Philips' Superheterodyne has new linear action condensers, performance switch, Philips Silentode valve, an 18-watt output stage, 10.5" concert speaker, and wave-band coverage of 11-2200 metres. AC model price Rs. 650 at Port. Converter for DC mains Rs. 45.

THIS NEW, MAGNIFICENT SHORT-WAVE RECEIVER *equipped with* ELECTRICAL BANDSPREAD TUNING

100% Tropic-Proof!

Guarantee! Philips only guarantee sets sold through Philips dealers.

PHILIPS 1939 radioplayers

World of Wireless

BRITISH BROADCASTING IN 1938

BBC Survey Of The Year's Events

The BBC'S income for 1938 was £3,800,051. £1,862, 031 being spent on programmes alone.

For the accommodation of its twenty-five transmitters—including six short-wave transmitters for the overseas services and two for the television service—the BBC owns more than 400 acres of land in various parts of the British Isles;

Programmes sent out by those transmitters during the year totalled 115,050 hours, with a breakdown percentage of only 0,023;

There are ninety-one BBC studios throughout the country;

Over 6,000 miles of special Post Office telephone lines link transmitters and studios.

Those are some of the interesting facts and statistics included in the easily-read mass of diverse information that makes up the contents of the 'BBC' Handbook for 1939.", just published.

The year 1938 was an important one for broadcasting, including, as it did, the September crisis; the appointment of Mr. F W Ogilvie as Director-General of the BBC, following the retirement of Sir John Reith; the rapid progress of the television service; and the development of elaborate scheme of listeners-research. These, and subjects such as the wavelength problem, broadcasting and education, and the BBC'S postbag are fully dealt with in the Handbook.

An interesting account of the efforts that are being made to obtain an accurate cross-section of listeners' opinion on programmes shows, how a system of collection known as the 'Panel' has been developed, and describes the development and results of a technique called the 'listening barometer'.

Dealing with television, the Handbook draws, in striking fact a graphic picture of the intensive work put into the improvement of the programmes from Alexandra palace during the year.

A crown octavo volume of 176 pages, copiously illustrated, the "BBC Handbook for 1939" is obtainable from the BBC Publications Department, 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1., price 2s. 4d. sterling post free.

BBC BROADCASTS FROM OVERSEAS

During 1938, 469 relays of programmes from overseas were broadcast by the BBC, 262 of which were from Europe and 142 from America. Relays taken by international telephone line were 69 per cent. more, and those taken by radio 52 per cent. more than in 1937.

Relays taken by short wave numbered 207, and, despite the difficulties inherent in short-wave relaying, no less than 87 per cent. of them were completely successful.

Relays from Uruguay, Yugoslavia, and Lithuania were undertaken for the first time during the year, and all were satisfactory. The programme from Uruguay came by telephone line from Montevideo to Buenos Aires, and thence over the radio-telephone link between Buenos Aires and London. Improvements in the telephonic circuits between Great Britain, Yugoslavia, and Lithuania made possible the relays from those countries.

INTERFERENCE TO RECEPTION OF DAVENTRY

During recent months, the causes of certain types of interference on frequencies used by Daventry have aroused some speculation among listeners and in the Press. This article, specially prepared for the use of the Oversea Press by the Engineering Division of the BBC, deals with this subject, and describes some of the many types of interference that may ...affect short-wave services.

The BBC is vitally interested in the question of securing clear channels for the Empire Service, and maintains a constant watch at its receiving station at Tatsfield, Kent, on all the Daventry frequencies. As a result of this work, it can be said that no cases of deliberate interference to Daventry have been observed.

That interference to one or other of the frequencies used by Daventry does occur from time to time is admitted, but, in view of the vast number of stations, both broadcasting and commercial, operating on wavelengths below 50 metres, a certain amount of trouble is almost inevitable.

Interference occurs, for example, when adjacent stations attempt to work too close together —i.e., with less than a ten kilocycles per second separation between their respective frequencies. This point, however, is appreciated by most broadcasting authorities, and it is hoped that this essential 10 kc/s separation between adjacent channels can be maintained in the future.

Probably the most common cause of interference is the incorrect operation of the transmitter causing the interference, and the trouble can take two forms: (a) the radiation of strong harmonics, and (b) the operation of the transmitter on a frequency other than its correct or notified frequency. Interference from either of these causes is generally observed by the Tatsfield station, and representations are then made by the BBC to the authority concerned. On practically all occasions a cure is effected.

A RECENT CURE.

Listeners in Oceania may have noticed that serious morse interference to GSI, 15.26 Mc/s, in Transmission I has recently been cured. This interference was due to a commercial transmitter, actually working on its correct frequency of 7.63 Mc/s, radiating a strong second harmonic on 15.26 Mc/s. The station was identified, and after representations to the authorities concerned, alterations were made at the transmitter that suppressed the trouble.

The interference caused by stations working on frequencies other than their notified ones is rather more common. With the technical developments in transmitter design, however, a general reduction in this type of interference can be expected.

Another type of interference has also been observed in which, although the interference is mainly experienced by the station on the channel adjoining one of the Daventry frequencies, some interference, owing to the type of modulation used, is also caused to the Daventry frequency in question. It is rather difficult to deal with interference of this type, but, fortunately, as far as the Empire Service is concerned, serious examples are very few.

It must be remembered, however, that it is possible for the receiving set used to be the cause of what appears to be interference. A receiver in which the 'image signal rejection' is insufficient will allow a commercial station, working on its correct frequency—often widely different from the broadcasting station frequency—to cause severe interference to the broadcasting station. A more detailed explanation of this point is given in the pamphlet 'Receiving the Empire Station,' a copy of which will be sent, post free, to any listener who applies to the BBC.

Another type of interference for which the receiver is primarily to blame is caused by insufficient adjacent-channel selectivity—the set being incapable of receiving the wanted station clear of stations immediately adjacent, though their frequencies are 10 kc/s different from that of the wanted station. This question of adjacent-channel selectivity is assuming more importance with the increase in power of modern short-wave broadcasting stations.

Reports dealing with cases of interference to Daventry are greatly valued by the BBC, especially if any identifying clue—such as the call-sign of the offending station—can be given.

Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?

Here's the answer

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

764

BBC TALKS PLANS

More Topical Commentaries During Coming Quarter

More short talks on matters of up-to-the-minute interest and fewer long series—this is the outstanding feature of the plans made by the BBC TALKS Department for the quarter April 1—July 1. In Transmissions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 the topical appeal of the weekly series 'World Affairs', 'Food for Thought', 'Cards on the Table', and 'Empire Exchange' will be emphasised by the position of the talks in the programmes; as ar as possible they will be given immediately after the News. In Transmission 5 the talks will immediately precede the News.

From April 1 there will be two "Food for Thought" programme each week, instead of ane, and two talks in each programme instead of three. The weekly 'London Log' series will be extended from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour to include—after the talks on the usual lines—five-minutes talks by interesting personalities on matters of interest to London or other big cities in Great Britain. Other series that will continue will be 'Matters of Moment'—catering particularly for the interests of listeners in India and Howard Marshall's monthly talks about this and that', 'Under Big Ben.' The monthly talks for the Mercantile Marine, 'For Sailors', will also remain in the programmes.

Speakers whom listeners to Daventry will hear regularly for the first time will include Lord Halley, Sir Alfred Zimmern, and Raymond Gram Swing.

Lord Halley, who will speak once a month in 'Empire Exchange,' was Director of the African Research Survey the findings of which were published at the end of last year. Previously, from 1938 to 1930 and again from 1931 to 1934 he was Governor of the United Provinces in India.

Sir Alfred Zimmern, who will contribute to the 'World Affairs' series, has been Montague Burton Professor of International Relations at Oxford University since 1930.

A commentary on current American affairs will be broadcast each week from New York by Raymond Grand Swing.

UNIQUE EVENT AT BANGALORE

Initial Ceremony For Parsi Tower Of Silence

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, April 9.

Bangalore saw a unique sight this (Sunday) morning, when the Madras Mail steamed in at the railway station, with its complement of two third-class bogie carriages attached to it, occupied by over 100 Parsi passengers from Bombay. Never before has Bangalore witnessed such a large number of Zoroastrians; and naturally the sight attracted a large number of spectators near the railway precincts. The occasion was the initial ceremony called "Tanoe-poorvoe" for giving the town a Tower of Silence. The ceremony began in the presence of about 1,000 Zoroastrians who had gathered together from all over India (including about 350 local residents) in a special amphitheatre prepared near the site of the Tower, which is situated in the village of Hubbal, a distance of six miles from Bangalore.

The ceremony began early this morning and lasted for about five hours. For an hour and a half preliminary religious prayers were offered. The ceremony proper for "tanoo-poorvoe" commenced at 7-30 a.m. While this ceremony was going on, a Jashan ceremony was also performed at 9 a.m.

After the ceremony was over a gathering was held, under the presidency of Sir Hormasji C. Adenwala, who specially came down here, as a representative of the Board of Bombay Parsi Punchayet. Messages of gratification at the unique event in Southern India were read at the outset. Then the report submitted by the Tower Committee was read by Ervad Pestonji Unwala.

Khan Bahadur Dastur Noshirwan Kekobad, the High Priest of Poona gave an interesting sermon on the glorification and importance of Towers of Silence, and said that no burial grounds should be provided for where there was a good number of Zoroastrians living. He was glad to find the presence of those Zoroastrians of Bangalore who were opposed to the idea of having a Tower of Silence at Bangalore, and hoped the unity achieved would prove everlasting.

Shawls were then awarded to several parties to mark the success of the event.

The return journey to Bombay was made at 10 p.m. the same night. The arrangements for both the trips were made by Mr. Jehangir P. Katgara of Messrs. Jeena and Co. Tourist Travel Agents, of Bombay, who undertook this work for the benefit of his co-religionists as a labour of love, even undergoing out of pocket expenses for advertisements etc., the arrangements for running a special train having been cancelled at the last moment for not getting the requisite number. He was congratulated by all for his disinterestedness.

WANTED SAME LIVING WAGE FOR KHANDESH

Minimum Wage Must Not Be Below Rs. 34

DHULIA LABOUR UNION'S DEMAND

"The living wage should be the minimum wage. But at the outset there will be difficulties in fixing the living wage. Still the minimum wage cannot go below the amount which barely would supply the worker his food, housing, clothing and some other articles of consumption. The minimum wage must not be below Rs. 34-11-2."

This was the main demand made by the Girni Kamgar Union, Dhulia, in the course of their memorandum submitted before the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, when the representatives of the Union were examined at the Town Hall on Wednesday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta took the chair in the absence of Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia.

FAMILY BUDGETS IN DHULIA

The representatives after collecting the normal expenses of about 50 families in Dhulia gave in the memorandum a statement of expenditure on different items and came to the conclusion that the living minimum wage was Rs. 39-9-2 per month per family.

The representatives further stated that the possible earnings of other members should not be taken into account while considering the living wage. Under the present circumstances the wife and some of the minor children in a worker's family are compelled to earn in order to supplement the worker's earnings.

WANTED WAGE FIXING COMMITTEE

The Union suggested "that there should be a Committee appointed for the year consisting of five members appointed by Government who are well-versed with the economic and industrial conditions of the Province. That Committee should have powers of fixing and revising the minimum wage according to circumstances. And the Committee should always have before them the aim of raising the minimum wage to the living wage standard.

The representatives were of the opinion that the fixing of a decent wage would attract more intelligent and well-fitted class of workers to the textile industry and that the present disproportion of wages in the various departments of the industry would disappear. But introducing the minimum wage did not mean the equalisation of wages of all the workers in the industry.

NO NIGHT SHIFTS THERE

They were also of the opinion that as soon as a particular industry enjoyed protection at the hands of the State, the State became entitled to some share in the management.

With regard to night shifts, they stated that system was not much in vogue in Dhulia and therefore they could not fairly answer questions regarding night-shifts. They preferred change-over systems (the mills working from 5 a.m. to 10 p.m.) to night-shifts.

In the course of the oral evidence in reply to Mr. S. D. Saklatvala (Technical Adviser), the representatives stated that their Union was founded in 1932, that their membership was 1,700 and the workers in Dhulia, where there was only one mill, numbered about 2,700. Their Union was representative of all departments.

LOCK-OUT & VICTIMISATION

As soon as the Union was formed they had some difficulties in enrolling many members. Their difficulty chiefly arose from the suspicious attitude of the owners concerned. Their Union was regarded as a trouble-making agency. Till recently that idea prevailed. After the Interim Report of the Committee was published, there was a prolonged strike and a lock-out and subsequently there was victimisation of workers.

In reply to a further query Mr. Ranadive stated that, if there was an economic deadlock and if the only alternative was to close down the mills, some via-media was to be found.

Replying to Mr. Mehta the representatives stated that after the lock-out was declared, the local Congress Committee intervened and a settlement was brought about. One of the conditions laid down by the Committee for the acceptance of their Union was a guarantee on their part that the principle of non-violence would be observed. But that condition did not apply to the owners.

SAME WAGE FOR KHANDESH

While conceding that living might be a little cheaper in Chalisgaon, the minimum wage should be the same in Khandesh, because their first consideration was that necessities of life should be provided for. The worker should have a certain standard of living which might differ between Khandesh and Bombay.

Answering Mr. Gadgil, the representatives stated that their contact in any case of strike or lock-out was with the mill-committee. But during the last lock-out their Union requested the Congress Committee representatives to intervene and negotiate with the millowners. The negotiations were carried out by the Congress Committee and the lock-out was withdrawn.

In reply to a further question, the representatives stated that jobbers lent money to the mill-workers, charging interest of one anna in a rupee and the jobbers used to borrow money from the co-operative societies or other agencies.

In reply to Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai (Technical Adviser) the representatives stated while negotiating with the owners—such occasions were rare—the conciliatory method was first tried. Sometimes arbitration was accepted and on some other occasions there were instances of violence.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING

Asked by Mr. K. K. Desai (Technical Adviser), whether their Municipality would be the proper body to take up the housing scheme in Dhulia, the representatives replied in the affirmative. In reply to further questions, they stated that there was no maternity home as such, mill dispensaries were not availed of by the workers, because they were not properly managed and that their Union would co-operate with Government, if prohibition was introduced in Dhulia.

In reply to a further question Mr. Ranadive stated that the local Congress Committee, as distinguished from its labour sub-committee, helped the workers during the last two lock-outs. There was also a pact between the Congress Committee and their Union.

RELATIONS—NOT CORDIAL

They were not opposed to the establishment of a Labour Exchange, although they would like to be consulted in the matter.

Replying to Mr. Khedgikar (Technical Adviser), the representatives stated that the relations between the owners and their Union were not cordial. Their relations with the Labour Sub-Committee were not happy, too.

In reply to a supplementary question from Mr. Mehta, the representatives stated that they would not be opposed to standardisation and that a common scheme for Khandesh millowners would be suggested by them.

The Union was represented by Messrs. S. S. Paranjape, N. T. Lohar, S. V. Sape and B. T. Ranadive.

RUSSIAN WORKING-CLASS CHILDREN

British Students Greatly Impressed During Visit

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

"Working-class children of Russia are getting a better education than the working-classes of Britain." This is the opinion of three boys of Brynstan School, Blandford, Dorset, who have visited Russia to inspect Soviet schools and to discuss mutual problems with Soviet children.

Sixteen-year-old David Kentish told the press reporters recently "We visited Kharkov, Kiev and Moscow. I was tremendously impressed by the International Youth Day Parade in Kharkov, in which thousands of young people and their elders joined spontaneously. The teachers looked as though they really enjoyed teaching and the children were enthusiastic pupils. I think a standard system of education, such as they have in Russia, is much better than our system, in which money often counts for so much."

Another sixteen-year-old pupil, when asked whether he thought English children would be better off under the Soviet education system, he replied: "I much prefer their system. I am alss sure that the masses of children now growing up will be better educated than the English masses."

The master, Mr. Derek Wigram who took boys to Russa, said, "The Russian children could not understand why there were no girls in the party and that co-education was not general in Britain. Also, they could not understand that people could get different kinds of education here according to the money they could spend," he added.

While you were away I tried Brown and Polson Custard. It's so absolutely simple to use that cook can't go wrong with Ices or Sweets made with it. And it brings out marvellous new flavours when it's used as a hot sauce for puddings, or cold with Stewed Fruit. You've no idea what a lot it saves in eggs and cream.

Ginger Pears & Custard

1½lb. Peeled, cored and sliced pears. 1 cup water. 4 tablespoons crushed green ginger. ¾ cup brown sugar. 1 wineglass ginger wine. 1½ tablespoons BROWN & POLSON CUSTARD POWDER. 2 cups milk. 2 tablespoons Sugar.

Put ginger and water into a degchie and boil till the water is well flavoured, strain and return to the saucepan, put in pears and boil till soft. Add sugar and wine, stir all together, boil a minute or two, and cool.

Make Custard by blending Custard Powder to a smooth cream with a little cold milk. Boil remainder of milk and sugar, add mixed custard powder, stirring for 2 or 3 minutes while it boils. Serve Custard cold with the Pears.

BROWN & POLSON Patent Cornflour OR FLAVOURED RAISLEY-CUSTARD

make dull food appetizing

B.P. 48A

Sir Kishen Pershad's Appeal To Hindus

Assurances To Get Grievances Redressed, If They Can Convince Him

HYDERAABAD, (Deccan) April 11

His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, G.C.I.E., the Septuagenarian Peshkar and First Citizen of the State, who was for decades been the Prime Minister and President of H.E.H. the Nizam's Executive Council, has contributed a thought-provoking article to the "Rahbar-E-Deccan" a leading Urdu daily, addressed "To My Hindu Brethren" which has been prominently featured by the paper, and has created a profound impression in the dominions.

The Maharaja, it may be added, is the oldest living statesman of Hyderabad and has served under two rulers of the State.

The following is a gist of the article:—

The Maharaja says that he has been watching with grief the activities of his co-religionists which are robbing Hyderabad of its peace and happiness.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE

"These activities" he declares, "are merely an echo of the movements and conditions outside Hyderabad which, though they started as political movements, have degenerated into communal squabbles and have endangered life, property and happiness. Hyderabad has been free from such troubles, because the inhabitants of this State have always enjoyed the affection of their ruler and tansmitted that affection to one another. The Deccan has for centuries been under Muslim Rulers. Whether it was the Adilshahi reign or the Bahmini, Barid Shahi or the Kutub Shahi, Hindus have always experienced the same religious tolerance, inter-communal amity and benevolence that distinguishes the Asaf Jahi Rulers."

ASSURANCE FOR HINDUS

Continuing the Maharaja says, "Religion has never been the basis of our Government. Hindus, as Hindus, can have no legitimate grievance against the Government. They possess all that they need have, or are entitled to. If any individual or group has any grievance let them first satisfy me. If I am convinced that the grievances are not based on communal prejudices or intended to harass the officials then I shall my utmost to have those grievances redressed.

"It pains me to find that communal bitterness is being spread in Hyderabad by those who claim to be the followers of the Holy Vedas. Such persons are maligning the Hindu religion to gain selfish communal ends."

ARYA SAMAJISTS CRITICISED

The Maharaja then criticises the Arya Samajists who, he says, are the enemies of the Sanatan Dharmis. He adds, "The disrespectful manner in which the Arya Samajists speak of Lord Krishna is intolerable to the followers of Sanatan Dharma.

"The real Hindus of Hyderabad love their Ruler and respect His Government, because they are benevolently treated, but the Arya Samajists have infused communal bitterness and hatred into their minds with the result that fanaticism is now leading the Hindus into dangerous paths."

The Maharaja adds that he cannot help laughing when he reads in British Indian papers that Hindus are ill-treated in Hyderabad or that their religious freedom or Civil Liberties have been curtailed. This, the Maharaja asserts, is a throughly false picture. Not merely are the Hindu temples generously subsidised by the Government, but even the Muslims join their Hindu brethren in performing Hindu ceremonies such as dragging the chariot on the occasion of Jatras, etc.

Continuing the Maharaja writes the people outside Hyderabad can not imagine the peace and contentment that prevails in these dominions. The troubles they are creating in Hyderabad might appease their communal passions but, little do they know that, by their activities, they are depriving the Hindus of Hyderabad of their greatest asset, namely, inter-communal trust and harmony.

PROPAGANDA OF HATE

Propaganda of hate should find no place in this State. Our Government is ours. The so-called democratic Governments, which have let loose forces of distrust, rivalries and communal bitterness which thrive on the exploitation of the poor and the illiterate, can hardly visualise what the Nizam's Government stands for. Our studied silence, with preference to the false and malicious propaganda against Hyderabad, is being exploited by outsiders as a proof of our guilt and a sign of our weakness. But I wish to assure them that their propaganda will never succeed in Hyderabad.

"If we are slaves, our slavery is a thousand times preferable to the freedom existing abroad. The futile and unwarranted campaign of Satyagraha, the cases of bomb explosions and food poisoning and the malicious press propaganda are disgraceful facts.

The Maharaja concludes, "Is it not a fact that the entire economic resources of Hyderabad are under Hindu control? Agriculture, trade, banking and industries are the virtual monopoly of the Hindus. If there is anything else that they need and deserve, the right course for them would be to petition to His Exalted Highness, who is ever willing to accede to their reasonable requests.

"I hope the local Hindus will ponder over my advice and take it to heart."

KOLHAPUR CONFERENCE DEVELOPMENTS

Two Prominent Workers Arrested For Distributing Pamphlets

(From Our Correspondent).
MIRAJ, April 12.

There was a further development to-day in connection with the holding of the Kolhapur State People's Conference, when Mrs. Kisanbai, Mr. Jayram Shete and Mr. Dastu Bhurke were arrested at 9 a.m. while distributing pamphlets announcing the programme of the conference to be held in British territory.

Mrs. Kisanbai is the wife of Mr. Shete, a well-known Congress worker of Ratnagiri district.

When President-Elect Arrives

MIRAJ, April 12.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President-elect of the Kolhapur State People's Conference, to be held at Kupwad near Sangli on April 15, will arrive here in the evening of April 14.

It is expected that Messrs. Shankerrao Deo and Gangadharrao Deshpande will attend the Conference.—United Press.

CONFERENCE PARTY WALKS OUT FROM STATE ASSEMBLY

No Co-operation With Govt. To Pass Bill Against Public Wishes

(From Our Correspondent).
JAMMU: (By Mail).

"We are not prepared to co-operate with the Government in getting this Bill passed against the wishes of the public, and we protest against the iron-hand used by the Government for suppressing the voice of the public," with this declaration by their leader Mian Ahmad Yar Khan, the Conference Party walked out from the State Assembly to-day.

Earlier Rai Bahadur Phul Chand Mogha, Law and Revenue Minister, presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend, consolidate and re-enact the Jammu and Kashmir Land Revenue Regulation No. 1 of 1980 and moved that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mian Ahmad Yar moved an amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. He pointed out that the Bill be referred to the agriculturists who formed the major portion of population in the State, and it was desirable to give an opportunity to the public to express their views. The amendment was lost even though the majority of elected members voted for it. In the end Mian Ahmad Yar and the Conference Party walked out from the Assembly to protest against the Government's attitude.

VOTE OF NO-CONFIDENCE WITHDRAWN

Heavy Programme Before Congress Government

(From Our Correspondent).
TEZPUR, (By Mail).

The defeat sustained by the Opposition in the Assam Assembly during the last one month met their 'finale' when the vote of no-confidence was withdrawn suddenly—as suddenly it was announced—on the Speaker's asking the mover whether he was prepared to test the strength by putting it to beg leave of the House.

The mover retreated without a word in reply to the query made by the Speaker the reason of this attitude is attributed to the absence of even that number of members, which enables the mover to seek the leave of the House, and the minimum number required by the Assembly rules is only 35.

SUCCESSIVE DEFEATS OF OPPOSITION.

The successive defeats of the Opposition in the Assembly have given rise to the belief that the elements in it will be completely crushed before long and that there will be no more any opposition in carrying out the Congress programme in the province. Even during this session stupendous work is undertaken by the Government through the passing of the taxation bills and many others, which clearly indicate the future of the Government. The European group, which had so long been dead oppositionists of the Government, too voted with the Government when the Stamps Duties Bill had come up for discussion through a cut motion tabled by a member of the Opposition.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME-TAX BILL.

The difficulty, which is a considerably strong one, is with the Agricultural Income-Tax Bill, by which the Government seeks to impose taxes on agricultural income exceeding Rs. 3,000 per annum and on 60 per cent. of the net profits earned by the Tea Industry. The planters, who are always alert to any measure imposed on them, whether financial or social with regard to the labourers—have interpreted the clauses of the Bill as measures for double and triple taxation, such as taxes on the earning of the Company as a whole, of the shareholder and of the directors. But their contentions are based on more of misunderstanding than anything else. The cumbrous clauses of the Bill seem to have not been explained to them by the Government supporters.

This led them to move as many as 100 amendments to the Bill. It was passed into the hands of a Select Committee early in the session of the Assembly.

LOCAL BOARD DEFIES GOVERNMENT.

The Government had to admit defeat with a Local Board, which defied the Government's veto of a measure which was opposed to by the Congress Party in the Board.

By the end of the last year, the Local Board of Tezpur passed an estimate of Rs. 4,000 for extension and extensive repairs of the Board's Office building, which was opposed by the Congress Party on the ground that the money thus spent would go a long way to meet the educational needs of the rural population of the sub-division. But the Tea Planters Group in support of the Chairman of the Board passed the measure. The Government vetoed the work immediately by telegraphic orders. Early this month, the Board in its monthly meeting passed a resolution refusing to abide by the veto and has started work.

It is understood that the Government has declined to take any action on this proposal being put into action, but it is likely that the present Boards will be dissolved after an amendment in the Assam Local Self-Government Act with a view to minimising the influence of the tea planting community on them.

Jaipur Muslims Prevented From Marching To Viceroy's House

NEW DELHI, April 12.

Over a thousand Muslims, claiming to be Jaipurians, set out from Old Delhi to-day to march to the Viceroy's House in order to draw the attention of His Excellency to their grievances.

As they approached Connaught Circus, however, their way was barred by a cordon of police. The New Delhi Resident Magistrate promulgated Section 144 for a period of one week and ordered the processionists to disperse.

The marchers obeyed and returned to their camp near the Juma Masjid where about 4,000 Muslims are now living.—A. P.

Expansion Of Indian Cotton Acreage

Crop Report For Last Year Shows No Improvement In Price Of Agricultural Products

"The agricultural season of 1937-38 may, in general, be considered to have been fair over a large part of the Province except in the Eastern parts of the South Deccan and the Karnatak, where it was rather disappointing, particularly when it was a second bad season in succession," says the Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Province for the year 1937-38. "However, the yield of grain crops was satisfactory in North Deccan and the Konkan. There were ample rains over most of the Province during the season under review, but their distribution was uneven, both as regards periodicity of fall and area.

A large block of the country in the south of the Deccan and almost the whole of the Karnatak had deficient and very badly distributed rainfall almost throughout the season and both the Kharif and Rabi crops in these areas were poor."

CROPPED AREAS.

The gross cropped area increased from 29,171,000 acres in 1936-37 to 29,683,000 acres during the year under report; while the net cropped area increased from 28,154,000 acres to 28,715,000 acres. Almost all the districts in the Province, except the Khandesh districts, contributed to this increase.

About 144,000 acres of forest lands were given out for temporary cultivation.

The area under non-foodo crops i. e., cereals and pulses, sugarcane, and fruits and vegetables, showed a rise of 227,000 acres or 1.1 per cent. over the previous year.

NON-FOOD CROPS

The area under non-food crops, which include cotton, tobacco and oilseeds, showed an expansion of 286,000 acres or 3.3 per cent. over the previous year. The most noticeable increase was in the area under tobacco, which rose by 25,000 acres. The areas under oilseeds and cotton also extended by 243,000 acres and 148,000 acres, respectively—the increase under oilseeds being mainly attributable to the extended cultivation of groundnut during the year under report. The net result of these variations in the food and non-food crops was that the total cropped area showed a slight increase of 513,000 acres or 1.7 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

COTTON

The area under cotton showed an expansion of 148,000 acres from 3,714,000 acres in the previous year to 3,862,000 acres during the year under report or by 4.0 per cent. The increase was noticeable in the Deccan (188,000 acres) and the Karnatak (+187,000 acres) due to favourable rains at the sowing period in the former division and owing to less area being put under food grain crops in the latter division. Against this there was decrease in Gujarat (—227,000 acres) as a result of extended cultivation of rice and groundnut.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

The season under review, was, on the whole than its predecessor, over a large part of the Province except the eastern parts of the South Deccan and the Karnatak. Government declared "Scarcity" in some of these parts, granted remissions and suspensions and distributed Tagai loans on a liberal scale to relieve the distressing situation. So far as the supply of food grain crops to the general population is concerned, the year under report was slightly better on the whole than its predecessor. The slump in the prices of agricultural produce continued during the year, the prices of all commodities showing a downward tendency.

The condition of cattle was generally satisfactory and supply of fodder and drinking water was generally sufficient except in parts of South Deccan and the Karnatak. Wages of agricultural labour remained generally the same as in the previous year. The general economic condition of the agriculturists showed scarcely and improvement as their purchasing power had gone down due to trade depression and slump in prices of agricultural products.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The following statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 7th April, 1939.

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Capital	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government.	
(1) Central Govt. of India	5,22,00,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	3,42,74,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	4,38,42,000
(b) Banks	10,74,40,000
(c) Others	59,14,000
Bills Payable	7,11,000
Other Liabilities	76,83,000
Rupees	35,20,64,000

ASSETS.—	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	12,61,08,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,39,000
Rupee Coin	2,63,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,46,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	2,34,02,000
Balances held abroad*	10,79,19,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	50,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	1,59,00,000
Investments	6,58,39,000
Other Assets	71,48,000
Rupees	35,20,64,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 7th day of April, 1939.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES—	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	12,62,47,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	183,16,48,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	11,17,00,000
Total Notes issued	206,95,95,000
Total Liabilities	206,95,95,000

	Rs.
ASSETS—	
A Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,48,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	59,50,11,000
Total of A	103,91,57,000
B Rupee Coin	70,74,83,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,29,55,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	206,95,95,000

Rates of total of A to liabilities: 52.211 per cent.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	93/7
4 per cent 1960-90	109/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/7
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	111
Bank of Hindusthan	26
Bank of India	136/4
Central Bank	32/4
Imperial Bank F P	1505
Imperial Bank P P	366/14
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	110/4
Union Bank	5/13/6
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	401/4
Ambica	250
Arun	221/4
Arvind	1145
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	2175
Bombay Dyeing	767/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	176
Calico	578/2
Central India	208/12
Century	219/6
Colaba	106/14
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	475
Elgin	112/8
Gokak	125
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	208/2
Khatau Makanji	92/8
Kohinoor	215
Laxmi Cotton	460
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	95
Morarji	115
Mysore	62/8
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	187/8
Raipur	640
Rajnagar	182/8
Sajjan	57/8
Sassoon and Alliance	68
Sholapur	3200
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	207/8
Vishnu	1055
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1365
Tata Hydro Ord	144/6
Tata Power Ord	1225
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	11
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram	126/14
Lahore Electrics	445
Surat Electrics	146/14
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	319/6
Associated Cements	114/8
Belapur	172/8
Bombay Burma New	147/8
Bombay Burma Old	430
Bombay Steam	211/14
Bombay Telephone	80
Br B Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	5/10
Dalmia Cement	9
Indian Bleaching	101/4
Industrial Investment Tr	40/8
Indian Radio Ord	385
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/0/6
Indian Iron	27/4
Mysore Sugar	30/8
Port Canning	68
Premier Construction	59/8
Rohtas Industries	24
Scindia Steam	16
Shivrajpur	35
Tata Oil	37/8
Tata Steel Ordy	258/6
Tata Steel Defd	1197/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	16
Howrah	55
Hukumchand	6
Kamarhatty	501/8
Kanknarrah	382
Lawrence	360
Reliance	62

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 11

Broach A/M opening 151 3/4 highest 151 7/8 lowest 151 closing 151 1/4

Broach J/A opening 151 1/4 highest 151 1/2 lowest 150 5/8 closing 151

Oomra May opening 139 1/4 highest 139 1/4 lowest 138 3/4 closing 138 7/8

Oomra July opening 139 1/2 highest 139 1/2 lowest 139 closing 139

Bengal May opening 113 3/4 highest 113 3/4 lowest 113 closing 113 3/8

Bengal July opening 114 1/4 highest 111 1/4 lowest 113 3/4 closing 113 7/8

Night session: Broach J/A opening 150 7/8 highest 151 lowest 150 1/2 closing 150 3/4 Broach A/M closing 151.

Product Receipts

Bombay, April 12.

Wheat	13,654 cwts.
Linseed	53,602 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	625 cwts.
Gingellyseed	396 cwts.
Poppyseed	107 cwts.
Groundnuts	19,214 cwts.
Castorseed	2,744 cwts.
Rice	37,942 cwts.
Myrabollams	8,846 cwts.
Cottonseed	13,038 cwts.
Gram	10,528 cwts.
Joowar	8,241 cwts.
Maize	10 cwts.
Barley	176 cwts.
Bajree	1,552 cwts.
Indian Sugar	10 cwts.

PETROL PRICES ARE GOING UP

SO SAVE MONEY BY BUYING A BRITISH CAR

THEY ARE THE MOST ECONOMICAL TO RUN

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Established—December, 1911).

Authorised Capital	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	Rs 1,01,47,000
Deposits as at 30-12-38	Rs. 31,03,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
103 Branches and Pay-Offices throughout India.

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JUST BEFORE RETIRING

Be sure you have a cup of Bovril just before retiring at night. Millions of people do this all over the World.

It assists the processes of Nature in restoring bodily energy and induces sleep. That is why Doctors in every part of the World have recommended Bovril for close on 50 years.

LAST THING AT NIGHT DRINK

BOVRIL

Latest Commercial News

NINE POINTS DOWN

Cheerful Sentiment On Stock Exchange

NARROW MOVEMENTS IN EXCHANGES

BOMBAY: April 12.

NEW YORK COTTON

The uncertainty surrounding political situation is responsible for continued depression in New York Cotton. Further enterprise was under check due to confusion over barter plan.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

To-day's feature was brighter sentiment with restricted business. Home Industrials and Oils were undecided.

Gilt-edgeds and Foreign Bonds were steady to firm.

EXCHANGES

Sterling-Dollar movements were within small margin.

Franc continued steady with hardly any important changes.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 12.

Previous closing	7.76
To-day's opening	7.73
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	7.67
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 12.

Previous closing	4.34
To-day's opening	4.34
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.26
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 150-4
July August	Rs. 150-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 12.

The New York cotton continued to be depressed by the uncertainty surrounding foreign political situation, while the confusion over barter plan checked and enterprise.

The trading in July began at 7.73 i.e. three points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered foreign liquidation under which prices receded further to 7.72 at this stage fall subsided but in the absence of important demand movements were restricted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 12.

Locally Broach July/Aug. opened at Rs. 150-14 and declined there after to Rs. 150-10. The closing rate was Rs. 151.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 12.

May	(7.99/7.99) 7.97/7.97
July	(7.78/7.78) 7.73/7.72
October	(7.49/7.49) 7.44/7.44

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 12.

American May	(4.48) 4.44
American July	(4.32) 4.28
Egyptian May	(6.33) 6.34
Egyptian July	(6.40) 6.40

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, April 12.

There were no sales in Teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£24 7/8 sellers) £24 7/8 sellers

Dunlop April (£28 1/2) £28 1/2

Lightning April (£27 1/4) £27 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 value) 7 15/16 buyers

Forward July September (8 1/16 value) 8 1/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£10 3/8 sellers £10 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal May (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£214 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Easier) £215 3/4 buyers £216 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (£14 buyers £14 1/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 1/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 3/4 to £48 3/4) £48 to £48 1/2

Iron (102) 102

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 12

Chicago wheat opened steady with May quoting at 0.68 1/2. Prices advanced moderately on scattered local enquiry and some foreign purchases with the rate rising to 0.68 3/4.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 12.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	4.68 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 12.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.07

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 12.

Previous closing	176.78
To-day's opening	176.78
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 12.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and then eased to 4.68.09 on the absence of support subsequently, moving within small margin.

Franc opened at 176.78 and continued very steady with hardly any important changes.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.205) 13.205

New York on Bombay 34 98) 34.99

Berlin on Milan (87 3/8) 87 3/8

London on Milan (89.02) 89.00

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (Nil) Nil

Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (20d) 20d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/8 to 1 1/2 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 per cent

4 months (1 5/8 to 1 3/4 per cent) 1 3/4 to 1 3/4 per cent

6 months (1 7/8 to 2 per cent) 2 to 2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 12.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Indian speculators forward demand. markets.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 12.

Spot	(20d) 20d.
Forward	(19 11/16d) 19 13/16+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, April 12.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 12.

Silver ready	52	12	0
Silver Vaishakh	52	10	0
Silver Jeth	52	8	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	0	9
Gold Vaishakh	37	1	3
Gold Jeth	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 12.

Wheat May	3	3	6
Wheat September	3	4	9
Linseed	5	3	3
Linseed September	5	5	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 12.

Liverpool wheat opened dull with New May quoting at 50. After the early steadiness trading became restricted pending political developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, April 12.

The closing rate of May was 52 1/8d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 12.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs 93/8 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £80

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Thursday, March 30, £81 1/2
Friday, March 31, £81
Monday, April 3, £81
Tuesday, April 4, £81 1/2
Wednesday, April 5, £81 1/2
Thursday, April 6, £81 1/4
Tuesday, April 11, £80

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 12. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£84 1/4) £94 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/2) £80

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£107 1/4) £106 1/1

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109 3/4) £109 1/4

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-53 (£102 3/4) £102 3/4

5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£98 1/4) £98 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 1/2) £66 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 1/4) £93 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/2) £102 3/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£94 3/4) £94 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£104 3/4) £104 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 12.

London Stock Exchange generally displayed cheerful sentiment but business was small.

Giltedged securities were fairly active on scattered enquiry. Three and half per cent was quoted at £80 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (56-3) 56-3

Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4

Elec Music Industry (10-4 1/2) 10-9

Princhin Johnson (23-6) 23-6

Imperial Chemical (27-7 1/2) 28-0

Woolsworth New Ordinary (58-4 1/2) 58-4 1/2

San Paulo / per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £20 3/4

Dunlop Rubber (25-0) 25-0

Unilever Ordinary (33-0) 32-7 1/2

Ford Motors (19-0) 20-1 1/2

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£42) £42

British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-9) 93-9

Carreas 'A' (£6) £6

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (128-1 1/2) 128-1 1/2

P and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-9) 20-9

Distillers (89-0) 89-

British Dyers (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2

British Celanese (3-9) 3-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (35-0) 33-9

Courtaulds Ordinary (24-0) 24-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-1 1/2) 3-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

Inter Nickels (dol 47 1/8) dol 48 1/4

Indian Irons (40-7 1/2) 40

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0 16-0

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (20-3) 20-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6

Guia Kelampong (16-16 1/2) 16-16 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-6) 25-0

MINING SHARES

Nandyorug (27-6) 28-9

Burma Corporation 8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2

Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £11 1/2

East Rand Proprietors (48-9) 48-9

Rand Mines (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/4) £15 1/4

Association Portland Cement (68-9) 68-9

Trinidad Leaseholds (80 80-7 1/2

Sub Nigel (£10 3/4) £10 5/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-9) 26-3

Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (19-4 1/2) 20-0

Anglo Iranian (80-0) 80-0

Burma Oil (7-6) 78-1 1/2

Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-6

Shell Transport (80-7 1/2) 79-4 1/2

Royal Dutch (£32 3/4) £32 1/8

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£24 3/4) £25 3/4

London Midland Ordinary (£12 5/8) £13 1/8

London North Eastern Def (£2) £2

London Southern Def (£13) £13

London Transport 5 per cent (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

London Transpore 'C' (£69 1/2) £68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Better Outlook With Improved Sentiment

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 12.

On the Stock Exchange the belief that the international situation was less tense was responsible for a brighter sentiment during the morning, though traders were extremely cautious and unwilling to extent commitments prior to the reassembly of Parliament to-morrow. Giltedged securities closed fractionally better, while among industrials small gains and losses were about evenly divided. Foreigners were dull with Egyptians easier on Paris selling.

In evidence that the British steel industry is beginning to feel the full force of the rearmament programme is revealed by the British Iron Steel Federation's production figures for March, which at 1,171 thousand tons is only fractionally below the highest ever recorded.

Wall Street opened quietly firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 12.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 39 1/8) dol 40

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 1/2) dol 23 1/2

U S Common New Stock (dol 46 1/2) dol 47 5/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes And Industrials Steady

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and volume of business was somewhat limited coals generally ruled easier market and only limited trading was put through. Teas were rather dull. Speculative issues continued to rule easier while other industrials kept more or less unaltered. In Government Securities quieter feeling was observed at the very opening of the market, especially in its chief speculative issues three and half per cent G.P. notes due to heavy selling pressure but the closing was somewhat steadier.

Govt. securities three and half per cent G. P. 93/9, three per cent new loan 1963/65 96/8 small odd lot, three and half per cent loan 1947/50 103, four per cent loan 1960/70 109/1, five per cent loan 1945/55 113/4.

Banks:—Allahabad pref 143 small lot Central 31/12, Imperial fully paid 1513 small lots, Reserve 110.

Cottons: Basanti cotton pref 10/8, Cawnpore Textiles 3/8, Elgin mills ord 114 small odd lot, Kesoram ord 5/7, do pref 116, small lot, Muir mills ord 198.

Coals:—Bhalgora 3/8, Burrakur pref 136, Equitable 30, Mundulpore 7/2, New Beerbhoom 15/4, Talcher annas 15 West Jamuria 27.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 330, Auckland 174, Barnagore 151, Birla pref 115 small lot, Caledonian 345 small lot, Cheviot 173 small lots, Clive 25/8 Ft. William 223/8, Ft. Gloster 54/11, Kamarhatty 490/8, Kinnison 535, National 21/10, Nuddea 42/4, Presidency 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corpn 5/10, Indian copper 2, Rhodesia copper 1/5, Dalmia cement ord 9/5, Alkali and chemical pref 112 ex div Bengal chemical pref 17/6, Hukumchand steel ord 7/4, Indian iron 27/6, Steel corpn ord 11/4, Bararee Coke 16/14, small lot B.I. corpn ord 2/7 ex div, Indian wood products 22/4, Tataghur paper b ord 12/4, do second pref 105

Teas:—East India 6/8, Krishna Behari ord 12/8, ex div Namburnadi 4/10.

Debentures:—Four and half per cent 1937/57, Soorah jute 100/4.—A. P.

COLOUR POSSESSES CHEMICAL POTENCY

Spectro-Chrome Therapy Of Ghadiali

The view that light and colour possessed great chemical potency with natural corrective and normalising power inherent in them, was expressed by Col. Dinsha Ghadiali in the course of a lecture delivered in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, explaining his Spetro-Chrome Metrv.

He challenged the theory of light as accepted by the scientific world. For instance, he contended it was untrue to say that light acted on body by penetration. Again science taught that the Sun was a burning mass of gases. He was emphatic that the Sun had absolutely no light and no heat. Light was invisible energy" The Sun had only radiant energy, it was nothing but disintegration of a large number of chemical elements which composed it.

He held that the true primary colours were red, green and violet which mixed together would give white. He demonstrated this on the screen and called them the "Holy Trinity", from which were derived, he said, secondary colours, namely yellow, blue and magenta.

The body has power to pick up colour energies as represented by chemical "elements." By concentrating colour waves on one or more parts of the body, a balance of the chemical elements in it could be maintained.

A LETTER TO Dr. SCHACHT

(Continued from page 6.)

wishes in this matter and communicate them to the Governor-General, so that you, learned Doctor, might gracefully be asked to abandon the tour—say, on reasons of health because the heat of this country is not suitable to pure Nazi blood. And if it is necessary, this is the fit and proper time for the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a public meeting to allow the people of this city to express their opinion on this very vital issue.

* * * *

And that is not all that we have against Dr. Schacht. You are to us the symbol of Nazism, and Nazism stands for bloodshed and murder. These are not words used in the heat of the moment. They are chosen with due care and consideration, because to us it does stand for bloodshed and murder. It is not only the bloodshed and murder that Nazis have already committed, but it is that which their policy is leading this world to. You may have got Austria peacefully, because Austria was too weak to resist, though a great patriot, Dr. Dollfuss, gave his life for the independence of his people. That was murder—cold-blooded murder. You may have annexed Spain in a round about way—that too was murder. And Czecho-Slovakia and the other spots too innumerable to mention—that too was murder. For when you make a man commit suicide through dread of you, it is tantamount to committing murder.

I think now of the countless Jewish families which Nazis have broken up, of the thousands of innocent people who have perished. Old men who have now nothing more to live for have thought it better to end their lives than be faced with the problem of being dragged through the streets of the world like living corpses. I think now, too, of the hundreds of young Jewish girls whom the Nazis have made to walk in the streets of the world and who have gradually been forced to become of the street. Your Nazism has broken the healthy, happy lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent people all over Europe.

Those in India who are willing to deal with you must remember that. They must realise that every rupee spent in buying German goods goes to help the Nazi Government in its mad rush for power. They must remember that everything that comes out of Germany likewise carries with it that stain of blood. If Indian cotton merchants are anxious to deal with you even so, it is their own business. I would not personally, if I had children and young innocent children, dare to touch money that is dripping with the blood of other people's children. I don't think that the great textile magnates of this country will lose sight of that. They have children too

* * * *

I am fully aware of the plight of Germany after the War. I know the grim, dismal outlook it offered to the young German, when he could see nothing more to eat than black bread and sometimes even that was found wanting. I know that the state of affairs in Germany was shocking and that neither Britain nor France did anything to help it. The Allies were too thrilled about their own victory and wanted to rest too long on their laurels. So that if Germany has made an economic recovery, we are one of the first to rejoice. An economic recovery and even the regaining of self-respect is one thing, but what the German people have achieved is quite another. Once when they sang "Deuschland Uber Alles," one understood it to mean that a German's duty to his country should be above every thing else. To-day it means something different; for "Germany above all others" becomes a selfish slogan. More selfish when it has brought so much sorrow and misery to others.

We are a comparatively young people in the march of modern civilisation. We have only just finished the first stage of our long struggle against British Imperialism. We have been fighting with our backs to the wall till the marrow has been drained from our bones. So that it is not because we are pro-British that we hate Nazism, but because we are to-day anti-German, anti-Nazi, anti-anything that you stand for, Herr Doctor. Nazism to-day has no respect for men or God. It is admittedly anti-God, anti-morality, anti-everything that is pure and uplifting. British Imperialism has its faults but Nazism is the last thing in Hell to take its place thing in Hell to take its place. Something inside me rebels against it.

That is frankly our feeling at your presence here. It is usually customary to retire gracefully from the scene, when such is the feeling of a country, which you have unfortunately picked for your "holiday." We would think much more of you then, anyway. Specially if you are on a holiday, it would not make much difference to you where you spent it. There is Japan just around the corner and it is an amusing spot too. They tell me the Japanese are just dying to see you. Strange isn't it that you never knew about it all this time?

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 12.

S D Satheia s.s. Baron Belhaven of 3920 reg tons Capt T Baillie arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

SAILED

B I S N s.s Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt W Sinclair sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Karanja of 4646 reg tons Capt D A Bell sailed for Durban via Marmagoa and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo

P and O S N s.s. Nagpur of 3225 reg tons Capt C S Parkar sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China Japan Ports with local and same bottom cargo

Scindia Steam Nvg. s.s. Jalamani of 2346 reg tons Capt F T W Lewis sailed for Bassein in water ballast

O S Kaisha's s.s. Melbourne Maru of 3220 reg tons Capt K Yanagi sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with passengers and local cargo

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 12-4-39.

S S Dandolo (LT) for Aden Europe and American Ports

S S Mansei Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 12.

1 Nalgora 4109 London 13-4 M M
2 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 13-4 K Nixon
3 Circassia 6560 Karachi 13-4 Anchor Line
6 Burdwan 2879 London 15-4 M M
7 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 14-4 L Edwards
9 Ginys Maru 6128 Osaka 15-4 N Y Kaisha
11 Nagpore 3226 Japan 12-4 M M
14 Karanja 4646 Durban 12-4 M M
16 Kandelfels 4783 Bremen 16-4 L Edwards
17 Melbourne Maru 3219 Singapore 12-4 O S K Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Jalamani 2384 Rangoon 12-4 Scindia S N
4 Varela 1956 Busra 13-4 M M
9 Ramsay 2993 Port Said for Orders 15-4 Ralli Bros
16 Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalapadma 2326 Tuticorin 15-4 Scindia S N
C/R Hashemi 298 N Coast 12-4 S Hussum
F Janaki 530 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 12-4-39 M M
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 13-4-39 P and O S N
Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 24-4-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 15-4-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 17-4-39 K Nixon
Circassia 7-4-39 Anchor Line

HAMBURG

Lindenfels 30-4-39 L Edwards
Almkerk 20-4-39 L Edward

FROM NEW YORK

City of Royville 11-4-39 L Edwards
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 4-5-39 F F Campbell
City of Worcester 10-4-39 F F Campbell

FROM OSLO

Rinda 17-4-39 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino
Himalaya 12-4-39 Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Glasgow Maru 9-5-39 O S Kaisha
Burdwan 10-4-39 P and O S N
Anyo Maru 24-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 5-4-39 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 14-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Eihuku Maru 23-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Bamora 6-4-39 M M
Varela 8-4-39 M M
Uhenfels 10-4-39 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 29-4-39 M M
Tairea 15-4-39 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Orna 25-4-39 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 13-4-39 M M
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathnaver 6-5-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 15-4-39 P and O S N
Strathallan 8-4-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 22-4-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 29-4-39 P and O S N
Burdwan 15-4-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 8-5-39 K Nixon
City of Canterbury 17-4-39 K Nixon
Circassia 21-4-39 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Monrac 22-4-39 F F Campbell

LOS ANGELES

Salawati 12-4-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID

Ramsay 15-4-39 Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 11-5-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Victoria 8-5-39 L Triestino
Ginyo Maru 15-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 25-4-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 27-4-39 P and O S N
Jeypore 28-4-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 30-4-39 N Y Kaisha
Melbourne Maru 12-4-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 24-4-39 L Triestino

FOR GERMANY

Kandelfels 16-4-39 L Edwards

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 20-4-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Chakdina 19-4-39 M M
Varela 13-4-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 26-4-39 M M
Kenya 10-5-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Jehangir 23-4-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

City of Agra 12-4-39 J Finlay
Vita 15-4-39 M M

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Ginyo Maru 10-4-39
S S Japan 10-4-39
S S Jepore 11-4-39
S S Bamora 11-4-39
S S Jalamani 11-4-39
S S Jalapadma 11-4-39
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 11-4-39
S S Hashemi 11-4-39

EXPORTS

Bombay, April 12.

S S Kandelfels for Gdynia: 55 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India).

For Hamburg: 800 bags myrabollams J J M Poonjiajee; 28 bags gum N Muljee; 195 bags cotton fly L O Vora; 75 bags gum E Vallimahomed; 86 bales d/s cow hides D Abraham and Sons; 14 bales d/s calf skins (cow) D Abraham and Sons; 170 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 85 bags gum S Dharshi; 120 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Anewerp: 12 kegs living birds E Janmohomed; 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 160 bags metal scrap Dadbhawalla and Dadbhawalla; 200 bags metal dust Dadbhawalla and Dadbhawalla;; 140 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 125 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Grent: 187 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros

For Rotterdam: 32 bales cotton raw Sant T Products (India).

For Oporto: 154 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India)

For Varela: 22 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

IMPORTS

S S Viceroy of India Agent M Mackenzie from London: 243 cases toilet soap; 156 cases biscuits; 92 cases gramophone goods; 110 cases fruit juice; 525 lse tyres; 85 cases cyder; 50 pkgs bedford chassis; 1110 loose tyres with tubes inserted; 65 cases cigarettes; 65 cases lime juice; 50 bxs kippers; 50 cases wines; 76 loose stl. sheets; 51 bdls tubes; 75 cases boot polish; 77 cases wireless sets; 85 cases blue; 62 cases beans; 100 bags lithapone 503 cases gin.

TROUBLE IN ALLAHABAD.

Mischief-Mongers Create Panic

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD April 12.

There was again recrudescence of communal troubles here this afternoon, when it is alleged throwing of brick-bats was started by some persons resulting in a stampede of people in the city. It appears mischief-mongers again got busy to-day and tried to create panic. At strategic points armed guards are patrolling the city.

Chehalum passed peacefully yesterday and to-day's trouble appears to be political rather than religious.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF TEACHERS

The Bombay Government have decided to start short-term courses in physical education for primary school teachers in rural areas and in district towns. The courses for the rural areas will begin this month, while those in the urban areas will be started from June 1.

There will be four itinerant instructors (one for each division) to work in the rural areas while the number allotted for district towns is 40, and each of them will be paid Rs. 60 a month.

G. I. P. RLY. WORKERS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the representatives of various branches of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay Division, was held at the Branch Office of the Union at Parel on 9-4-39. Mr. R. A. Khedgiker, M.L.A. presided. Representatives from Manmad, Kalyan, Parel, Matunga and Bombay attended. A provisional Reception Committee was formed with Mr. D. S. Vaidya as Secretary. It was decided to have the conference in the last week of May somewhere between Bombay and Kalyan. Propaganda meetings have been decided at Manmad on April 13, at Parel on April 14 and at Kalyan on April 19.

Under the auspices of the National Week Sub-Committee of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the open Maidan, opposite Khimji Vishram Chawl, Sewri, to celebrate "Prohibition Day" when Mr K. N. Joglekar presided.

The President spoke on the significance of the National Week. He said in the struggle for Independence there was no conflict of any flags, and all must join together to strengthen the Congress in its anti-Imperialistic struggle.

Threat Of U. S. Administration's Interference In Trading

BARTER OF COTTON FOR RUBBER

Small Foreign Selling In New York Market

BOMBAY, April 12.

The proposed barter of cotton and wheat for rubber and tin is viewed doubtfully by the New York cotton market owing to uncertainty of its reception in Britain and the Netherlands. It is considered to be a further threat of Government interference in normal trading.

Commodities circles are awaiting with great interest details of the commodity barter plan proposed by Senator Byrones, though at present little comment is heard.

The plan seems to be generally approved by members of Congress with cotton senators strongly favouring as long as cotton is bartered at current market price. According to Dew Jones, the consummation of the plan is expected by informed officials to result in the export of about five million bales of cotton against which up to six hundred thousand long tons of rubber might be acquired.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened quiet and prices declined on foreign selling and commission house liquidation due to renewed early weakness of stocks and nervousness over European situation. The decline was checked by continued trade buying and covering. Offerings were not heavy and the session closed steady.

At the opening July was quoted 2 points down at 7.78 and improved to 7.79 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined to 7.75 which was the lowest level. Thereafter the market ruled steady and finally closed at a net decline of 4 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.74 c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quietly steady and with a limited business closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.43 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with July 4.36. The market was quietly nervous and cautious pending further European developments. The reported barter plan did not affect the market. There was Bombay selling in the morning. Later on there was American buying and small trade calling. The market closed unchanged to one point up. Middling American spot cotton prices registered a decline of 8 points at 4.84 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady with a slightly better enquiry. Giza futures closed 4 to 5 points up with spot cotton 5 points down at 6.48 d. Uppers futures gained 3 to 5 points and spot cotton prices were reduced 7 points at 5.56 d.

Minimum fixed prices being reached on the Alexandria cotton market yesterday. No business was reported.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (10-21 a.m.)	7.71—01
New York July lowest (11-15 a.m.)	7.75—05
Liverpool July highest	4.36+03
Liverpool July lowest	4.31—02

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Increasing reports American export subsidy think safer reduce Liverpool longs.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co have received the following cable:—

European situation tense. Looks lower.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:

Washington action unforeseeable. Outlook very obscure. Domestic mills poorer. Domestic business steady. Commodities slightly easier. Acreage probably about same as last year.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

'Permanent export subsidy would invite international price war 1938 Farm Act likely continue but spillway would provide by orderly liquidation loan cotton through trade. Special subsidy to farmers would render new loan innocuous. Implications point to lower price level. New Crop made good start."

'Liverpool Bombay liquidation absorbed by Spot houses buying. Reliably reported our Government planning exchange 2,000,000 bales for rubber tin."

'Believe Congressional approval necessary for application export subsidy or barter doubtful whether obtainable."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 11

May	7.99
July	7.76—04
October	7.49—01
December	7.44—01
January	7.43
March	7.48—01
Middling Spot	8.74

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 11

May	8.09
July	7.87—03
October	7.58—04
Middling Spot	8.43

NEW YORK

New York, April 11

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

May	7.98/7.98
July	7.77/7.77
October	7.47/7.47

NOON CALL—

May	7.97
July	7.75
October	7.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 11

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	10,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 11

April	4.52+01
May	4.51+01
June	4.41+01
July	4.34+01
August	4.30
September	4.27
October	4.27
November	4.27+01
December	4.28
January	4.29
February	4.30
March	4.32
April	4.33
Middling Spot	4.84—68

10-12 a.m. quotations

May	4.50*
July	4.34*

*11-12 a.m. prices.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 12.

Heavy rains in Georgia and Alabama, light rains in Mississippi Valley. Forecast. Entire Belt generally fair.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 12

Cotton seems to have entered into a new era of barter and the proposed barter between U. S. A. and Britain for five million bales of cotton against rubber is believed by local dealers as a constructive factor as a fairly large of quantity of loan cotton will be removed and that America will be able enough to maintain the present price structure. It is too early to find out the exact effect of the new proposition but one must not forget that the final destination of cotton is consumption and not changing hands. If Britain buys five million bales from the loan cotton, she will not be able to buy next year or perhaps she will not buy either Brazilian or Egyptian cotton. Thus the barter is not the final solution of the cotton problem although it may satisfy the United States of America.

There is no royal road to maintain higher level with increasing production. The need is to bring production in line with consumption and unless it is done, cotton will fluctuate in an irregular way.

The local market in sympathy with a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, opened at Rs. 151/12 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 152/2 under scattered buying. Later on there was scattered selling and prices declined to Rs. 151/12. The market was steady.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and later was quoted one point down. The local market was quietly steady with Broach J/A. quoted at Rs. 151/14. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	151	12 0
Broach J/A		151	8 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May		139	10 0
Oomra July		139	10 0
F G M G—			
Bengal May		113	8 0
Bengal July		114	0 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 12.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M	1500	...5300

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 12.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	121	118	115	112	
Punjab	...	121	118	115	112	
Rajputana	...	123	120	117	114	
Oomra No. 3	149	146	143	140	...	
C P. No. 1	164	161	158	155	...	
C P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...	
Broach No. 2	...	158	156	154	152	
Punjab-Ame.	...	182	180	177	175	
Surat	...	201	199	197	195	
Rajpipla	...	198	196	194	192	
Navsari	...	210	208	206	204	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 12.

Bengal Superfine	121/22
Bengal Fine	117/18
Bengal F.G.	115/16
C P. 1	154/57
C P. 2	145/47
Arvi	145/46
Amraoti	137/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	140/41
Malkapur	135/37
Khandesh	119/29
Jalna/Sailu	133/35
Burwah/Sanavad	137/39
Khardwa	137/39
Mathia F.G.	109/14
Broach	156/57
Punjab 4 F.	175/80
Punjab 289F.	202/5
Sindh N. T.	187/92
Ankleshwar/Jagadia	192/94
Surat	196/200
Navsari	204/07
Western Farm	167/72

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 12.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	351	37,781	47,164
Central India	379	205,862	37,965
Barsi and Nagar	2,451	69,802	131,947
Hyderabad-Gaorani	26	4,209	37,710
Berar	2,131	156,598	279,741
Central Provinces	303	34,269	61,244
Total Oomras	5,641	508,521	595,771
Dholera	1,023	154,175	59,280
N.-W. Provinces	117	2,401	2,754
Rajputana	776	54,553	13,671
Sind-Punjab	1,663	294,870	472,487
Broach	12,930	316,676	122,325
Coompta and Dharwar	2,096	25,941	14,748
Westerns-Northerns	943	27,008	11,224
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,561	1,465
American		2,946	155,976
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,787	226,105	300,953
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		41	1,170
Total	26,976	1,615,882	1,751,899
Arrived by road to 6th Apr. 39		287,055	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 6th Apr.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	5,763	208,882	191,892
Japan and China	13,100	653,458	413,983
Coast Ports		24,892	44,037
Up-country by Rail		180,760	247,625
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		39,589	25,041
Total	18,863	1,107,581	923,578

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 11-4-39	3576000	7398000
Receipts Yesterday 11-4-39	10000	6000
Exports to date 11-4-39	3019000	5077000
Stock at Ports 10-4-39	2257000	2927000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-4-39	2304000	2359000
Stock at Liverpool 10-4-39	926000	1190000
Visible Supply 10-4-39	6139000	7629000
Quantity in sight 10-4-39	8438000	12784000
Quantity out of sight 10-4-39	7943000	8638000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 12

London markets reopened yesterday after Easter holidays and gold prices remained unchanged at 147-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was one point down at 176.78. Dollar sterling cross rates closed at London at 4.68.13 and at 4.68 1/8 at New York. London silver prices also remained unchanged with Spot quoted at 20d. and forward at 19 11/16. The market was featureless and was quietly steady. Later on there were buyers at 1/16th under fixed prices but offerings were small. New York silver was also unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 0/8 to-day. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0 and London Bombay Spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52. In the local market business was restricted and there is more disposition to await European developments. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	37	1	0
Vaishakh delivery	37	1	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	2	0
Jeth delivery	37	1	9
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	3

SILVER

Ready	52	14	6
Vaishakh delivery	52	11	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	7	6
Jeth delivery	52	9	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	13	6

Gold Exports

Gold valued at Rs. 66,94,725 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, April 8.

"The President Garfield" carried three consignments of bar gold collectively worth Rs. 53,65,095 for New York. The s.s. "Strathallan," which left Bombay on Saturday, had on its board four shipments of gold, two of which worth Rs. 5,87,639 were scheduled for London, while the rest valued at Rs. 7,41,991 was for London with option to forward it to New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

Since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931, Bombay exported gold worth Rs. 3,20,77,56,656.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 11

Spot	20
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-8-6

SUMMER TIME

Summer time commences in Great Britain on the 16th inst and in U. S. A. and Canada on the 30th inst.

LONDON METALS

London, April 11

Copper	£42 3 9
Lead	£14 5 0
Spelter	£13 10 0
Tin	£212 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 12.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/0
Standard copper 3 months	£42/5
Electrolytic copper	48/15
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 48/8

Tone:—Steady.

Coromondal Groundnuts

London, April 11.

May	£10-6-3
June	£10-7-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 12.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	25	12	0
Highest	25	13	0
Lowest	25	12	0
Closing	25	13	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	15	6
Highest	27	0	6
Lowest	26	13	9
Closing	26	13	9
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	14	3
Highest	25	1	0
Lowest	24	13	3
Closing	24	13	3
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	14	6
Highest	27	0	0
Lowest	26	14	6
Closing	27	0	0
Groundnuts Sept.—			
Opening	28	2	0
Highest	28	2	3
Lowest	27	15	3
Closing	27	15	3
Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	24	14	0
Highest	24	15	3
Lowest	24	12	0
Closing	24	12	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 11.

May	52d.
May New	49 7/8d.
July New	51 3/4d.
October New	53 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 11.

May	dol 0.63 5/8.
July	dol 0.68
September	dol 0.68 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, April 11.

July	2.02.
September	2.06.
November	2.09.
January	1.99.

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 11.

May	sh 8 8d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 12

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	93/8
2 3/4 per cent	1948/62 97/8
3 per cent	1951/54 Loan 99/8
3 per cent	1941 Bonds 101/8
3 per cent	1963/65 96/12
3 1/2 per cent	1947/55 103/2
4 per cent	1940/44 Bonds 106/12
4 per cent	1960/70 Loan 109/4
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 Loan 114/12
5 per cent	U P Bonds 98
5 per cent	1939/44 Loan 100/8
5 per cent	1940/43 Loan 104/2

TAX FREES

5 per cent	1945/55 113/4
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	1972 B P T 108/8
4 per cent	1974 M Deb 108
5 per cent	1959 M Deb 117
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent	K P T 1956 128

Note:3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 93/2 touched Rs. 93/1/6 to close better at Rs. 96/6/6. Undertone: Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 12

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D	1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D	1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 1/16 to Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T	286 7/8
Bank's buying T T	284 3/8
Bank's buying D D	283 5/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T	1,311
Bank's buying T T	1,328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T	78 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days	77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D	65 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D	65 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D	83 1/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D	47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D	156 3/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D	86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 12th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 12th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 12th instant

Java London 8.79 1/2 12th instant

New York London 4.68.12 11th instant

London New York 4.68.13 11th instant

London Paris 176.78 11th instant

London Italy 89.02 11th instant

London Belgium 27.82 1/4 11th instant

London Switzerland 20.87 5/8 11th instant

London Berlin 11.97 11th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 11th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 3/4 11th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 10th instant

Gold £7-8-6 11th instant

Silver London Ready 20 10th instant

Silver London Ready 20 11th instant

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 10th instant

Silver London Forward 19 11/16 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 11th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 5/16 per cent 10th instant

London discounts 3 months 1/2 per cent 11th instant

London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 10th instant.

London discounts 6 months 2 per cent 11th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, April 11

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	68
3 1/2 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98
4 per cent 1948/53	103
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	105 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	66 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	94 3/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	104 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	40

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 12.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
April	97	0	0
June	97	0	0
August	98	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
April	108	8	0
June	108	8	0
August	109	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	142	0	0
June	142	8	0
August	143	8	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
April	217	0	0
June	217	0	0
August	217	0	0

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 12.

Ready Javas	15	9	0
Shipment April-May	6	2	0
Shipment June	6	0	6
Shipment July-August	5	14	0
Shipment September	5	14	0
Java Spot		6.45	

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 11

T T London on:	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.79
Berlin	11.67
Madrid	sellers 42.25
Montreal	4.71 1/16
Amsterdam	8.82 1/8
Brussels	27.82 1/4
Milan	39.02
Berne	20.87 5/8

Professional Buying In Share Bazar

SHARP RECOVERY IN STEELS AFTER EARLY DROP

Cotton Textile Shares Steady

BOMBAY, April 12.

The local Share Bazar ruled easy during the early part of the day but later on active and impressive buying appeared which hardened prices and the tone at the close was firm.

Yesterday the Wall Street also recovered early losses. The early sell off did not last very long and a restrained recovery movement developed being assisted towards the close by support for the market on the belief that technical rebound would be in order. Though small declines remained widespread, final advances or fractions to one dollar were recorded by leading issues among which U.S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 3/8 at 46-7/8 and Anaconda Coppers were unchanged at 22 1/4 while General Motors declined 1/4 at 38 3/4. Dows industrial averages after declining to 120.04 improved to 123.75.

The local market opened barely steady and under long liquidation prices declined well below yesterday's lows. However, the decline attracted professional support and the early loss was wiped off and a net rise of few points was registered by Tata Steel shares.

As mentioned before local operators having a fairly large long interest are making all attempts to harden prices but Tata Steel Dfds. are being liquidated above Rs. 1,200 level.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1180 and declined to Rs. 1152. At this level there was active buying by professionals and prices advanced to Rs. 1197-8 and ordinary shares closed at Rs. 259-8. The market is expecting a dividend of Rs. 94 on Tata Steel Dfds and even some ardent bulls look for even Rs. 108.

Cotton textile shares ruled steady with a slightly better enquiry. Bombay Dyeing shares closed at Rs. 768|12.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, April 12.

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOM. DYEING	768	12
100	CENTURY	220	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	209	0
100	COLABA	107	0
100	Cooria	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	3 6
100	Finlay	96	0
100	GOKAK	225	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	215	0
250	Laxmi	480	0
250	Madras United	3..	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	46	8
50	MYSORE	82	8
200	NEW GREAT	187	8
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	220	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1.000	Sholapur	3.200	0
50	SIMPLEX	69	0
100	SWADESHI	207	8
100	Swan	94	0
500	Vishnu XD	1,055	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	111	0
25-50	Central	32	4
500	Imperial	1,505	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	366	14
50-100	India	136	4
100	Reserve Bank	110	4
5	Union	5-14-0	

CEMENTS

100	Associated	114	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	0
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	34	0
200	Oriental	4.210	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-2-6	

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA VLY.	1,365	0
10	Ajmer	11	14
50	Bombay Tram	127	0
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	186	4
100	Poona	167	8
100	Surat	147	0
100	TATA HYDRA	144	6
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,225	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	741	4

MININGS

9	Burma Corp. XD.	5	10
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	27	4
10	Shivrajpur	35	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1,197	8
75	8TATA STEEL ORD	259	8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	320	0
10	Air Services	8	9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep	793	12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212	0
125	B. BURMA	429	8
50	B. BURMA CONTY	146	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3	4
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	101	8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40	8
100	I. Radio Defd.	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	345	0
100	Port Canning	68	0
30	Premier Con.	59	8
10	Scindia	16	0
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37	8

PREFERENCE

5-1|2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,445	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75	4
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	104	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	96	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	144	6
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,532	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	205	10
7 1|2	p.c. Tata Steel second	156	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 12

Bombay Dyeing (761/4) 762 763 760 767 768

Century (217) 217 219 220

Central India (208/8) 209 208 207 209

Kohinoor (215) 215 214 215

New Great (191) 190 185 186 187

Simplex (69) 69 67/8 68 69

Swadeshi (208/8) 208 206 207 205/8 208

Associated Cement (112/8) 112/8 112 114/12 114/8

T Steel Ord (257) 256 255 256 253 258 257 259

Andhra (1365) 1365

Tram Ord (127) 127

Tata Hydro (146) 146 144/6

Tata Power (1225) 1220 1223 1220 1225

T Steel Defd (1182/8) 1180 1175 1177 1162 1152 1165 1185 1190 1185 1192 1190 1197 1195 1200 1197

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156) 156

Bellapur (174) 174 173

B Steam (214) 212

B Burma (427/8) 426 425 428 423 430/8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 11

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
American Water Works Common	8 3/4
American Power and Light Common	31
American Foreign Power Common	2
American Foreign Power Gold D 5 per cent	53
American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	13
Electric Bond Common	7 1/2
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	53
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 1/2
American Tel and Tel	149 1/4
Western Union Telg	17 1/2
Southern Pacific	11
New York Central R R	13 3/8
Texas Corporation	36 1/8
Amrex Corporation	18 3/4
Union Carbon and Carbide	67 3/4
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	69
Guaranty Trust	234
United States Steel	46 7/8
United States Steel Pref	108
Bethlehem Steel	56
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	102
National Steel	59
Republic Steel	14
Anaconda Copper Mining	22 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	43 1/4
Chrysler Motors	58
General Motors	38 3/4
General Electric	33 1/8
Lockheed	25
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	11 1/8
Commonwealth Edison	26 1/2
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Socony	10 7/8
Chase National Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank	22

Turnover 1,750,000 shares. Somewhat better market. After early loss recovered during the afternoon. Dow Jones lowest 120.04 but closed 123.75. U. S. Steel Corporation shipped in March 767910 tons of finished steel.

Political Clouds Direct London Stock Exchange

London, April 11.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

"All markets again completely under political clouds and showing tendency to droop No immediate stability possible under present uncertain conditions but selling extremely limited.

Cammell Laird	7/3
Richard Thomas	3
Westland Aircraft	8/6
Imperial Airways	26
Morris Motors	30
Tube Investments	86/6
Anglo Alpha Cement	5
Turner Newall	74/3
British Celanese II	7/6
Assam Dooars	£39

CHEQUES CLEARED

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 6-4-1939 were as under:—

Number of cheques 92,811.

Amount of cheques Rs. 15,61,33,034-7-7

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 12th April 1939, tenders to the amount of £350,000 at 1s. 5 15/16d. were received and accepted in full.

£500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 19th April 1939 on the same conditions as previously announced.

7	p.c Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	4
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	0
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	10

(Capital Letters indicate Stocks on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1939

Hindu Women's Right To Maintenance

Committee To Report On Social Reform

Deshmukh's Amendment To Hegde's Resolution Accepted Without Division

NEW DELHI, April 12.

The Assembly accepted without a division Dr. Deshmukh's amendment to Mr. Hegde's resolution regarding the position of women under existing laws recommending the appointment of a committee consisting of a chairman and six others of whom not less than four shall be non-officials and of whom one at least shall be a woman, to report on the reforms which are necessary for establishing the right of Hindu women to residence and maintenance, and legislative measures necessary to give effect to such reforms.—

HEGDE'S RESOLUTION

A packed ladies' gallery awaited the resumption of the debate on Mr. Hegde's resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the present position of women under the existing laws with special reference to right and disabilities in regard to ownership and disposal of property rights of guardianship over children, rights to maintenance, rights in respect of joint family property, rights of inheritance and succession and marital rights.

DESHMUKH'S AMENDMENT

When the discussion began, Dr. Deshmukh moved an amendment which sought to substitute for the original resolution the appointment of a committee of a chairman and six members of whom not less than four would be non-officials and of whom one at least would be a woman to report on the reforms which were necessary for improving the right of Hindu women to residence and maintenance, and the legislative measures necessary to give effect to such reforms

The debate which was opened by Dr. Deshmukh resolved itself into a continuation of the overnight discussion on Dr. Deshmukh's Hindu Women's Divorce Bill.

Commending his amendment, Dr. Deshmukh suggested that as far as the personnel of the proposed committee was concerned, it should not be restricted to members of the House. There were he said, very many competent persons outside the House whose knowledge and experience on the subject could be availed of.

He further suggested that before the committee began its task there should be laid down a standard for interpretation. This he declared, was very necessary in order that subsequently there might not be any mis-interpretations by members of the House as in the case of his Divorce Bill. Thirdly, he suggested, instructions should be issued to members of the committee as regards the topics on which they were to report on. Otherwise, he pointed out, there might be a lot of wasted labour. Concluding he hoped that the report would be something which Hindu women, instead of refusing to touch even with a pair of tongs, would grasp with both hands.

BHULABHAI'S SUPPORT.

Supporting the amendment Mr. Bhulabhai Desai sympathised with Sir N. N. Sircar's criticism of those parts of the resolution which were considered to be far too wide to serve any useful purpose.

Mr. Desai analysed briefly the personal law in the country as regards Muslims and Hindus and warned the House of the futility of making any wide changes except in certain individual respects. It would, he declared, not only be futile but almost dangerous.

He next criticised the connotation which was attempted to be given to the term divorce. To think that there was a "right" to divorce, he asserted, was entirely to misunderstand the relation between man and woman and the meaning of the term "marriage." The issue of the matter was that one might come across a difficulty or a danger but from that it could not be construed that a right to something followed.

DETERRENT TO SECOND MARRIAGE

In matters of this kind, he proceeded, what was needed was not so much an enquiry as a consideration to be borne in mind as to what were the points or legal disabilities which were to be removed. Dealing with the scope of the enquiry suggested in the amendment, he pointed out that the right to residence and maintenance brought in much more than was apparent at first sight. For one thing, this right to maintenance and residence involved a sort of deterrent to a second marriage and further it gave some relief to the woman concerned. It was, however, now too late for an enquiry as a preliminary to take any steps because society was fully alive to what were the rights and obligations involved. What was sought by the amendment, he concluded, did really constitute an important step in the right direction.

MUSLIM VIEWPOINT

Syed Murtazasahib explained the attitude of Mussalmans in regard to the resolution. He said that the Mussalmans had every sympathy with Hindu women. They were convinced that rights of Hindu women were being tampered with nay even undermined. The Musalmans therefore would lend every support to secure legitimate rights to Hindu women. On the other hand, Mussalmans were obliged to follow the law enunciated by holy Koran and therefore could not be a party if as the original resolution sought to do, there was any enquiry in the position and status of Muslim women.

SIRCAR ACCEPTS IT

Sir N. N. Sircar accepted the amendment on behalf of the Government. He said that it was no secret that the resolution was drafted by him and Dr. Deshmukh tabled it at his instance. The Law Member said that it looked strange that the deputation of women, which waited on him the other day had felt that the original resolution would not do any good to them and had accepted the modifications embodied in the resolution.

The question of residence and maintenance of a wife whose husband had married a second time or was keeping a concubine in the same house also required investigation continued Sir N. N. Sircar. It was often felt that a magistrate should have larger powers to order maintenance for a wife whose husband, short of using actual violence maltreated her, in every other way. Sir N. N. Sircar said that although he could not give an undertaking Government hoped to set up a committee, which might help Hindu women and the country to a large extent.

WHY LIMIT SCOPE?

Mr. Joshi did not approve of "the pact between the Congress and the Government over the amendment." He regretted that the amendment restricted the scope of the original resolution to such an extent that gains, which might accrue to Hindu women would be more illusory than real. He also objected that the enquiry should be restricted to Hindu women only. It was time that public opinion from other communities should be ascertained so that they might know if other munities demanded any reforms in their social system. He urged that committee as demanded in the original resolution should be set up and Government should initiate social legislation, instead of leaving it to private members.

PRACTICAL SOLUTION FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Mr. Aney supported the amendment. He asserted that the amendment recommended a practical solution for social reform. He explained how many a time moral obligation to maintain a wife or daughter is evaded by a husband or father and said that it was time that some remedy was found to fix the responsibility and give it a legal sanction.

MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW.

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah said, if the resolution had remained in its original form, it would have been impossible for Government to accept it. The matters set out in the resolution, said Sir Zafrullah were part of the Muslim Personal Law which was based on the Koran, the revealed word of God. The development of the Muslim Personal Law must be left to take place along certain defined lines. Ideas and considerations which might be relevant with regard to other systems of Personal Law would be entirely irrelevant and so far as Muslim Personal Law was concerned. (Mr. Satyamurthi interrupting asked why the Government Member was speaking for the Muslim community and what was the Government's view in the matter).

Sir M. Zafrullah replied that the one consideration which prevailed with Government in these matters was whether representatives of the community—an overwhelming majority of representatives of the community—which was likely to be affected were or were not in favour of the reform.

Mr. K. Santanam expressed surprise that a member of the Government should feel called upon to explain what was the Muslim point of view. There were non-official Muslim members who could as ably and clearly put forward the Muslim viewpoint and who would be free from the need to play a dual role. Mr. Santanam said Sir M. Zafrullah was in one breath speaking as representative of the Government and in the next as representative of the Muslim community. The idea of persons occupying responsible positions and thinking in terms of community was very wrong.

SIDE-TRACKING THE ISSUE.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar felt that this side-tracking of the issue by the Law Member would do no good to the woman whose lot was sought to be improved. He discussed the legal position of Hindu woman under the law and attempted to prove that the amendment before the House would do no good to the woman, whether a mother, a daughter, a widow or a wife. The object of the Leader of the House appeared to him to be an effort to pose as the champion of women and undo what he had done yesterday when speaking on Dr. Deshmukh's Bill Until polygamy could be replaced by monogamy, he asserted, it was not possible to give effect to what Dr. Deshmukh sought in his Bill. He concluded by warning the ladies in this country that "Sircar is not your friend, we are your friends."

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai pointed out that Dr. Deshmukh's Bill would result in the Om Mandli being perfected but Dr. Deshmukh's amendment would result in the destruction of the Om Mandli. He, therefore, supported the amended resolution.

Sir M. Ziauddin declared that if Sir Zafrullah accepted office he did not therefore cease to be a Muslim. Sir M. Zafrullah had only done his duty in representing the Muslim view. Mr. Santanam could say that Hindus could rewrite their vedas if necessary: but if any Muslim said he could rewrite the koran there would be enormous agitation. (cries of 'go to Turkey and Iraq'!).

Sir Ziauddin asserted that Muslims were not anxious to have anything from outside Islam: They did not want any legislature to make any change in the koranic laws, which were complete in themselves and were good for all time.

ORTHODOX VIEW POINT

Mr. Bajoria said he had no objection to Dr. Deshmukh's amendment. He vehemently denounced Mr. Santanam's remarks and declared that Mr. Santanam dare not utter his anti-Vedic sentiments outside the House.

"I am opposed to such legislation as the one relating to divorce because it is directly against the tenets of Hindu religion and will lead to misery in this life and eternal degradation in the next."

Mr. B. Das associated himself with Mr. Santanam's criticism of the patronising way in which men tried to improve the condition of women. Women he declared did not want special favours but wanted rights.

IN DEFENCE OF ZAFRULLAH.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi defended the position and the duty of the Muslim member of the Executive Council. It was the duty of the Muslim member, he asserted to express and inform the Government of the views of his community. Similarly a Hindu member would represent Hindu interests. If Dr. Deshmukh's amendment had not been moved, he was quite sure that Government would not have dared to accept the resolution.

As regards the Muslim League and their mandate on the question, they could talk or kiss but do nothing else. The Congress had been dictating to the Government of India but he would warn them not to play with the Muslims who stood by their holy Koran. The Muslims had everything in the Koran and they wanted nothing more.

COWASJI'S PESSIMISM.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that the day's debate did not at all augur well for the future of social reform in this country. The House might be said to be representative in as much as it contained members of all communities and all shades of opinion but because it had the power to legislate, it did not mean that any one community in a majority should use the majority for thrusting down social reform down the throat of any unwilling minority. By all means, let the Hindus have reforms in their own community but speaking for his community, which was most advanced, he asserted that nobody could or should keep them back from the reforms which they wanted.

Maulana Zafar Ali strongly opposed the original resolution. It was incorrect to say that the Muslims formed a community which was part of one Hindu nation. Loud cries of no no from Mr. Aney and others.

Maulana Zafar Ali raising his voice: Yes Yes. Islam and the Koran are fundamentally correct from doomsday and are unchangeable. We believe in it as the final word of God to Man.

Mr. Asaf Ali deprecated the tone which the debate was tending to take. He referred to the resolution and the change made by the amendment and reminded the House of the principle for which the Congress stood. The Congress was pledged to the principle of respecting the Personal Laws of every community. But never to force this advise or view on anybody. Maulana Zafar Ali: Talk like this when the Britisher has gone.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Maulana Zafar Ali was once an ardent Congressman. Maulana Zafar Ali: Yes till found you out.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I only hope that you will one day realise that you ought to come back to it.

Concluding Mr. Asaf Ali once again reiterated that though there was need for uniformity, yet in this matter, every community must be left to itself and not coerced. Therefore, there was absolutely no need for the exasperation which was being aroused during the debate.

Closure was applied at this stage and Dr. Deshmukh's amended resolution was carried without a division.

PROTECTION V. FOREIGN COMPANIES.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil then moved the resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that measures, legislative and otherwise, be taken to prevent companies and concerns, the capital, membership, control or manage which was not predominantly Indian from taking advantage of protective tariffs imposed to foster the Industrial Development of this country.

Protection, declared Mr. Gadgil was never asked for, for the benefit of the foreigner. He referred to the list published in the Harijan of the number of companies which operated under the guise of "(India) Ltd." These companies numbering nearly 180 dealt in all sorts of articles, and this number would convince the House of the extent to which foreign capital was coming into India. Unless proper precautions were taken, he warned the benefits that would accrue to the country would be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages.

Mr. Essak Sait moved an amendment which sought to apply these restrictive measures also to companies which did not employ All Indian communities in due proportion in their services and labour. He had not concluded when the House adjourned to Friday 14th April.—A.P.

"Unprovoked Attack On Congressmen"

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT IN PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

LAHORE: April 12.

An adjournment motion to discuss "the unprovoked attack by the Police on Congress workers and Congress sympathisers at the Berampur Police Station in Ambala District on April 10, resulting in injuries to a number of respectable persons" and another to discuss "the state of distress and famine prevailing in 15 villages in Ludhiana District due to destruction of the standing crops and the failure of Government to give necessary relief," were ruled out by the Speaker in the Punjab Legislative Assembly to-day.—United Press.

"GOVT. DID THEIR BEST"

Punjab Premier On Communal Riots

LAHORE, April 12.

Replying to a question in the Punjab Assembly to-day the Premier stated that 18 communal riots had taken place in the province during last year.

A number of supplementary questions followed. Lala Dunichand asked if the riots were due to Government setting one party against another. Then there was a shout of 'order' from the Treasury Benches.

The Premier stated that riots were results of the activities of mischief-mongers who fomented communal troubles to achieve their nefarious ends.

Dr. Gopichand asked: "What steps were taken by Government to suppress these riots."

The Premier: "Government did their best."

The Premier added that if special powers were given to him by the House, he could have quelled all these riots in two weeks.

Dr. Gopichand enquired if the Premier had not sufficient powers already by which he could detain suspects and take all precautionary measures to nip the evil in the bud.

The Premier replied that emergency powers were meant for political purposes and checking offences of violence against the State.—United Press.

KISAN SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

LAHORE, April 12.

Ten Kisan Satyagrahis, who managed to reach the precincts of the Assembly Chamber despite extraordinary police vigilance, were arrested to-day for staging a demonstration with red flags and raising anti-Ministry slogans. —United Press.

Ghaznavi Resigns From Assembly League Party

NEW DELHI, April 12.

It is understood that Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi has resigned from the Muslim League Party in the Assembly.

He has written to this effect to the Secretary of the party as well as to the Secretary of the Assembly.—A. P.

CHARLIE CHAN — CHALK ONE FOR CHARLIE

CHASING THE MAN WHOM BOB BELIEVES THREW A KNIFE AT HIM, CHARLIE, MARGA AND BOB COME FACE TO FACE WITH MARGA'S FATHER...
Alfred Andriola
1-3-39
HAIE! THIS MAN IS YOUR FATHER?
YES!
OF COURSE! THIS IS MR. DEEPING!
THAT WILL BE ALL, STEWARD!
BOB! I DIDN'T THROW THAT KNIFE AT YOU! SOMEONE ELSE DID!
I WAS STANDING ON THE DECK! THE KNIFE WHIZZED PAST ME, TOO, MARGA!
EXCUSE INTERRUPTION! BUT WHY DOES SICK MAN GO ON DECK?

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